"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, colder, high northwest winds today; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,853. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

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BROTHERHOODS TO MODIFY DEMANDS; WILL NOT STRIKE

If Wage Deadlock with Roads Results They Will Ask Wilson to Intervene.

CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

Issue Statement Later, as Does White House, Guaranteeing a Peaceful Solution.

WANT TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Will Not Interrupt Railway Transportation, Whatever Happens, Union Heads Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—That there will be no strike on the railroads as the result of the demands of the brotherhoods for an increase in wages, and that President Wilson will be the final arbiter between the railroads and their men in case of a critical situation developing, are the only concrete things standing out tonight after the conference of two hours President Wilson had with the officials of the brotherhoods today.

The situation in many of its aspects is none too clear, as statements issued by the President and the officials who visited him fail definitely to throw any light upon the conclusions reached as to the wage issue, but that the trainmen will persist in their demands for an increase, and, failing to obtain satisfactory concessions, will consider a proposition for a settlement made by the President, rather than resort to a strike, is reflected by the statements given out.

After the conference, in which all phases of the labor dispute were discussed and proposed means of settlement were advanced by the trainmen officials, Judge Chambers, Chairman of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, said that the situation was satisfactory. He, with Vice Chairman Knapp of this board, was present at the conference. While Judge Chambers and the others declined to interpret the statements issued, it was announced semi-officially at the White House that there would be no strike.

In the conference as representing the trainmen were W. G. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors. The conference was sought by these officials for the purpose of acquainting the President with their position as to the necessity for an increased wage. It is understood that figures as to the cost of living and the wage scale were fully presented to the President and suggestions offered for a settlement of the dispute.

The Brotherhoods' Statement.

After leaving the President these officials returned to their hotel and deliberated a long while before issuing their statement, which follows:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

The men who comprise the railway brotherhoods are thorough Americans, therefore they believe in American standards of living, and in consequence of this realize that standards of pay that were established in 1912 and 1913 are inadequate to meet present-day prices for commodities, and for that reason are demanding an increase in present rates that will meet half at least of the increase in cost of those things which they are compelled to purchase.

They want to co-operate in every way that is at all possible in the successful prosecution of the war, and they fully realize that the most serious thing that could occur during the conduct of war would be any interruption of railway transportation, and they, in common with the great body of the people, are determined to do everything within the bounds of reason to avoid such interruption.

Being fully conversant with their attitude and desire in this matter, we are in a position to give the assurance that, if a situation should arise which would threaten the interruption of transportation, the men whom we represent would be more than willing to discuss and consider any solution of the difficulty which presented itself, doing so in the spirit of patriotic co-operation, and would undoubtedly co-operate with the Government to the utmost extent in arriving at a just, equitable, as well as patriotic conclusion.

W. S. STONE,
Grand Chief Engineer of B. of L. E.
W. S. CARTER,
President B. L. F. & E.
W. G. LEE,
President of B. of R. T.
A. B. GARRETSON,
President O. R. C.

The President's Statement.

Shortly after the brotherhood officials left the White House it was announced that President Wilson would make public a statement following the issuance of one by the trainmen's officials. The President's statement follows:

In addition to the statement given out by the heads of the railway brotherhoods, the President authorized the representatives of the press to say that he had got from the interview exactly the impression conveyed by the state-

Continued on Page 4.

"ONLY 5 DAYS—but Hicks can do the trick——" See top of Page 7.—Advt.

American Transports Collide, Then Escape Attack by U-Boat

A FRENCH PORT, Nov. 22.—The latest American transports to reach here had an exciting trip through the submarine zone. The first night in the zone two transports collided. One was slightly damaged, while the other had a small hole torn in her bow and a few projecting guns damaged. Temporary repairs were made and the ships proceeded.

The following night a submarine attacked the transports. The wake of a torpedo was seen off the bow of one of the vessels, but no conning tower or periscope was visible. The transports raced ahead and succeeded in reaching port safely, where the damage caused by the collision was repaired.

WOMEN, AFTER TIFF, PUT LOYALTY FIRST

Suffrage Support Not to be the Only Qualification Demanded of Candidates.

PROHIBITION PLEA SHELVED

Education to Fit New Voters for Their Duties Gets a Big Place in State Program.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party will fight candidates for Congress and the Legislature who refuse to indorse the Federal suffrage amendment, but in so doing the women will place loyalty to the country above loyalty to the cause. The forty-ninth annual convention adjourned yesterday committed to that policy after Mary Garrett Hay, leader of the city party, had triumphed in a brisk battle with those who pushed the unqualified program of ballot warfare proposed by the State leaders.

No other qualifications for the indorsement and support of the million and more women enrolled in the party were demanded of future candidates by the platform in its final shape. Should the war end before the next election and the loyalty issue disappear, the party stands pledged to ignore future intentions and past performances of candidates in so far as they may conflict with the would-be office holders' position with regard to Federal suffrage.

The almost invariable support of the Federal plank by Socialists and other radicals, while many Democrats and Republicans refuse to indorse it, was cited last night by politicians, who tried to forecast the effect of the decision upon the woman vote next November. There were those who took a gloomy view of the outlook, fearing that devotion to the suffrage cause might lead many new voters to join the radical forces. In other quarters it was believed that in any such test the women could be relied upon for wholesale desertions from the ranks of their own party to the existing organizations of men.

Miss Hay Leads Fight.

It was Miss Hay who, on the second day of the convention, successfully used the axe on the reprisal plank, which sought to commit the party to a program of revenge on officeholders who had opposed suffrage in the past, when she insisted that that plank had been carpentered away at the Executive Board meeting and should not have gone before the convention. And it was Miss Hay who led the fight on the Federal Amendment plank which, as originally introduced, read:

"In view of the likelihood of the immediate submission of the Federal amendment to the State Legislatures for ratification, we should campaign against the nomination or election of candidates for the New York State Legislature and campaign against candidates for Congress who will not agree to indorse the Federal amendment, providing the Federal amendment has not passed before the next Congressional election, which takes place in 1918."

In a voice that arrested attention from all the several hundred present, Miss Hay, springing to her feet as soon as the proposal was read, said:

"I move we amend that by adding: 'but we wish it understood that we do not put loyalty to the Federal amendment before loyalty to our country.'"

There was a volley of applause and a confused murmur of dissent and approval, and several women tried to get the floor at once. Miss Hay held her place while the State Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, recognized Mrs. George W. Toplift, who demanded: "Why put ourselves on the defensive before we are accused of disloyalty."

Mrs. Whitehouse rose from the chair to reply:

"The varous members of the press have been putting all sorts of curious interpretations on this section, they have been asking all about it, that's why—"

Before she could finish Miss Hay flung back: "Don't impugn my motive. I don't want to be told why I offered that amendment. I'm not on the defensive. I'm standing in the position where I have always stood and for what the New York City Woman Suffrage Party always has stood for. In offering this amendment I feel that I am voicing the sentiment of the great body of New York City women that has stood for this first, last, and all the time."

Mrs. Brown Brings Peace.

Miss Hay was applauded still more warmly, but there were many sympathetic expressions from the opposition as Mrs. Topliff countered with:

"It will be impossible, as Miss Hay herself has said, to control the votes of a million women. If one woman, or ten women, wants to work against a man she is going to do it. If we remain nonpartisan in fact, we must do so in spirit. Miss Hay's amendment would suggest that we weren't one in spirit. That is the only suggestion that I want to make."

"Of course, we are only speaking for the organization," Mrs. Whitehouse interjected.

The delegates were taking sides and for the first time during the convention there was a suggestion of lively political strife when Mrs. Raymond Brown quieted things.

"I know I speak for our State as well as for the city," she said. "There is

Continued on Page 5.

HYLAN TO ABANDON PROJECT TO BUILD NEW COURT HOUSE

New Administration May Erect Model Tenements on the Site.

MOVE FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

Mayor-Elect Will Ask Albany to Pave Way for Taking Over the Traction Lines.

WILL DROP PAROLE BOARD

Tammany Also Plans to Do Away with the Board of Additional Water Supply.

The incoming City Administration will take immediate steps looking to the abandonment of the project for the erection of a new County Court House on property near the present Criminal Court Building acquired by the Gaynor and Mitchel Administrations at an aggregate cost to the city of $11,396,480. Some plan for the development of the property which now lies idle, with an annual loss to the city of upward of $700,000 in interest and lost taxes, will be formulated by Mayor-elect Hylan and the members of the new Board of Estimate. One suggestion which has been made contemplates the erection of rows of municipal model tenements which will bring the city some revenue on the site.

The matter has been a topic for informal discussion among the newly elected members of the incoming administration at meetings of the new Board of Estimate, at which the Mayor-elect himself has been presiding. The conclusion reached with practical unanimity as a result of these discussions is that even if the site was suitable for the purpose to which it had been dedicated, the condition of the city's finances would not permit for a generation the carrying out of the project on the lines originally determined, for this would involve an outlay of approximately $25,000,000 in addition to the cost of the land.

Would Abolish Board.

Soon after the Legislature meets at Albany the new city authorities will propose as part of the city's legislative program the enactment of legislation for the abolition of the Court House Board. The work of this board virtually terminated with the acquisition of the site and the acceptance of the plans for the proposed Court House structure. The members at present are not drawing any salaries and the existence of the board does not now involve any outlay worth mentioning to the city. But Judge Hylan and his colleagues have decided that this and other useless boards must go, and if any legislation should be necessary to definitely put an end to the Court House project itself, such legislation will be asked for, too.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, had a talk with Mayor-elect Hylan yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Business Men's League. Senator Wagner said afterward that they had discussed legislation that the city will need, some of which is already being formulated. This legislation will include bills to put into operation the municipal ownership program to which the Hylan administration will stand pledged through its platform and public utterances of the Mayor-elect during the campaign. That these prospective measures will occasion one of the most lively and spectacular fights in the legislative annals of this State is generally predicted.

Two other boards destined to go if the Legislature can be induced to act on the suggestion of the incoming New York City officials are the Board of Additional Water Supply and the Parole Board. The place at the head of the Parole Board, which pays $7,500 in annual salary, will soon become vacant through the retirement of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, who will resign to become General Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation Bureau of Social Hygiene. It was said last night that Judge Hylan would not fill the vacancy, though there are a number of candidates, all women, for the position. The Mayor-elect believes that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, would willingly perform all the duties now devolving on the Parole Board.

The Board of Additional Water Supply was the topic of discussion at a meeting of the new Board of Estimate, held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Business Men's League. All the men who were elected to places on the incoming board, with the exception of Controller-elect Charles L. Craig, who has gone to Florida, attended the meeting.

Talk of a Lawsuit.

The activities of the Board of Additional Water Supply in connection with a $12,000,000 contract for the construction of a tunnel to connect the Schoharie watershed with the Ashokan Dam has already been up for discussion before the new Board of Estimate, with the result that a formal demand was made on the Board of Water Supply to defer work under the contract for ninety days while the new city administration could thoroughly investigate the necessity for the new undertaking at a time when the additional supply from Ashokan has already filled all present needs and when war prices would make the construction of the proposed tunnel a very costly undertaking. At the meeting yesterday the new Board of Estimate had before it a letter from the Board of Water

Continued on Page 7.

Report U-Boat Off Brazil; Lights on Coasts Ordered Out

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil, (via Montevideo,) Nov. 22.—Fishermen and passengers on coastwise vessels report having seen a submarine near this port, and Brazilian warships have been seeking it. The crew and passengers of a vessel which arrived here recently reported having sighted a Spanish sailing vessel off the island of Arvoredo. The belief was held that this vessel was one of several convoying submarines.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—A resident of Rio Janeiro, well known in Brazilian society, has been arrested for photographing sections of the coast. A search of his house revealed extensive plans for the operation and subsistence of submarines in Brazilian waters. All navigation lights along the Brazilian coast have been shut off, and vessels are navigating without lights of any kind.

ARREST A SOLDIER AS A SPY SUSPECT

Regular Army Man Is Taken Into Custody with Two Enemy Aliens.

MAY FACE COURT-MARTIAL

Federal Authorities Move Fast —Captives Reported to be in Governors Island Prison.

A soldier of the regular army, in full uniform, on duty at the Government piers in Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on the suspicion that he is a German spy. The soldier was found in a room with two enemy aliens who have long been under surveillance by the Secret Service. The name of the soldier is withheld by the army authorities. The men in whose company he was when arrested, and who also were taken into custody, are Herman Glaube of 420 Grand Street and Edward Pranz of 350 Third Street, Hoboken. The two Germans were formerly sailors in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line, and the soldier is said to have been in daily communication with them for several weeks.

The two Germans and the soldier were arrested by a Secret Service agent and Policeman William Christie of Hoboken. Christie traced Glaube and Pranz to a rooming house. He knew the men were sought by the Government and notified the Department of Justice. When Christie and the agent broke into the room they found the soldier with the Germans. The three men were taken to the office of Captain W. A. Craig, U. S. A., and after being questioned were brought to New York by a guard of soldiers. It was reported that the men were taken to Governors Island and locked up in Castle Williams, the military prison of the Eastern Department. None of the army officers or Federal officials conversant with the facts in the case would talk about it last night.

The Germans, it was said, were in the employ of the Consolidated Iron Company of Hoboken, a concern engaged in filling several large war contracts for the Government. Glaube, Pranz, and the soldier, it was said last night, might be tried by court-martial on Governors Island. If this should be the course followed, and the men were convicted of being spies, the court would have the power to impose the death penalty.

Other Arrests in Hoboken.

Government agents arrested seventy-six other men in Hoboken yesterday. Two of these men said they were American citizens, but this fact had not been established late last night. The other seventy-four admitted that they were German subjects. All were arrested for violating the President's barred-zone regulations, and with the exception of the two who said they were Americans were removed to Ellis Island last night.

It was said yesterday in Hoboken that the plants of the Remington Arms Company and of the Kuessel & Esser Company, the last named manufacturing periscopes for the Government, probably would be declared to be centres of barred zones. If this action is taken nearly all of Hoboken will pass under control of the Federal Government.

Sergeant Herbert Estey of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., at present under instruction in an airplane plant, last night arrested a man of the name of Harry Martin, and put him in charge of the Jersey City Police. Sergeant Estey, with twenty other soldiers of the Signal Corps, is quartered in the Court House Hotel in Jersey City. He told the police that he had heard Martin, who also lives in the Court House Hotel, say that if he, Martin, were not living in the same hotel where the soldiers were staying it would have been blown up long ago. The soldier said that he would present other evidence in court this morning tending to show that Martin had made seditious statements.

Charles Sullivan, a fireman on the steamship Delaware, had two men, Satien Bockleau and K. Pappos, arrested last night because, he said, they were acting in a suspicious manner about the Erie piers in Jersey City.

Thomas Welsh, the Sinn Fein overseas messenger, arrested two weeks ago by the Secret Service, in whose possession were found several messages from Sinn Fein agitators in Ireland to Sinn Fein leaders in this country, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges involving violations of the Espionage act. When arraigned before Judge Mayer in the Federal Court Welsh assumed a defiant air, and when asked if he had anything to say, replied:

"I would like to know if I am to be tried in the courts or in the newspapers."

"You will be tried in the courts of the United States," replied Judge Mayer, "and I wish to say to you that while

Continued on Page 2.

VICTORY RESTS WITH SOLDIERS, SAYS CROWDER

Provost Marshal Challenges Those Who Regard Industry as Our Chief Weapon.

NOT A NATION OF SUTLERS

Declares We Shall Not Confine Our Efforts to Baking Bread and Sharpening Swords.

THANKS THE DRAFT BOARDS

Tells Them New Regulations Provide a Balance Between Economics and Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the 15,000 members of the local and district draft boards today an address dealing with the aims, accomplishments and the future of the selective service system. General Crowder reviewed the work of placing 687,000 recruits in the training camps under the first call, and emphasized the importance of the work to be done under the second call. Explaining what is expected of the boards under the new plan of examining the 7,500,000 registered men, General Crowder says the selective service system is as essential to the organization of the nation for unified service as to the army which it produces, and that this system must serve as the balance between the military and industrial needs of the nation and stand as a source of supply to the one and a shield of protection to the other.

"What is offered here," said the General, "is the basis for a nice balance between our two necessities." The raising of the army General Crowder holds to be paramount, and he declares that the industrial situation must be adjusted other than by shutting off recruitment. General Crowder challenges the contention of those who say we must win the war in the economic field, with the inference that the raising of an army is a side issue.

"A vast production on our farms and in our factories is necessary," says General Crowder, "in order to support military operations on the field of battle. But certainly no man can urge in this day of trial and sacrifice that this nation should deliberately neglect to make itself effective in the field of military operation on the plea that our greatest contribution to the cause of humanity is in attaining an economic supremacy.

"To do so would be to relegate the United States to the rôle of sutler of the fighting nations. We shall not confine our participation in this conflict to the baking of bread and the sharpening of swords of other men. This war will be won militarily on the devoted field of France. The blow that shatters the German line and extinguishes autocracy from the face of the earth will be the blow of man's right arm and not the insidious stroke of a shrewd trader."

Text of the Address.

General Crowder's address is in part as follows:

"Last July we were confronted with the necessity of placing 687,000 recruits in mobilization camps just as fast as the factories of the country could furnish uniforms and arms and the building enterprises of the nation could erect the sixteen great cantonments to receive them. The time limit was clearly defined. The necessity was pressing. We were committed to the principle of selection. The field of selection comprised nearly 10,000,000 men. Unquestionably, of these 10,000,000 there were some particular 687,000 of them whose taking would least interfere with the industrial and economic life of the nation. But in the very nature of things they could only have been searched out by examining the whole 10,000,000.

"There were two ways to do this. One was to make a graduated classification of men, placing in the first class those who of the whole 10,000,000 could best be spared; in the second class those who could next be spared, and so forth through all the classes. Another way was to make only two classes, but to so liberalize exemptions from the first class as to make it comprise only about 687,000 men. Both methods required more time than we had at our disposal, for we were warned that at about this time of the year the camps would be ready to receive, arm, and equip the first draft. It was very apparent that under no new and untried system could 10,000,000 men be examined in such a short time. In this state of affairs there was but one thing to do, and that thing we did. We established rules for exemption restrictive enough to permit us to produce 687,000 selectives in ten weeks' time and yet liberal enough to protect industries, farms, governmental organizations, and families from any very great hardship.

"Moving breathlessly, supported by the Governors of the States and by the members of our selection boards with a patriotism, devotion, and unselfish zeal that remains an inspiration to the nation, we have accomplished our purpose within the time limits at our disposal.

"We are in this war to attain victory. We have taken one great step, but it is only one step. As our military need for men grows, so will our industrial need for labor grow. We have backed the first increment of our armies out with a broadax because there was no time for greater refinement. We must pare future increments away with greater discrimination. The selective

Continued on Page 6.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "as good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

HEAVY FIGHTING CLOSE TO CAMBRAI; GERMANS RETAKE FONTAINE VILLAGE; BRITISH CLINCH THEIR OTHER BIG GAINS

Gain Greater Than in Three Months at Ypres; Byng Pierced German Lines 6½ Miles

LONDON, Nov. 22.—British troops, driving at Cambrai, have advanced to a depth of six and a half miles at the farthest point on a front of ten miles, said General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office today. This is a record advance in twenty-four hours on the western front, and is further than the progress made during three months' fighting at Ypres.

"We were able to give the Germans a surprise blow at Cambrai," said General Maurice, "because they had skimmed this sector like they did along the remainder of the line in order to prevent us from taking Passchendaele. After we took Passchendaele they brought up a division from the Russian front in an effort to retake it.

"The fighting in the Cambrai operation is all in the open, enabling the cavalry to assist the tanks and infantry. There are no German defenses prepared in this sector, and their next line evidently is beyond Cambrai.

"The Ypres-Cambrai battles must be linked together, because the former made posible the latter, and the men who fought at Ypres deserve as much credit for the success at Cambrai. Our operations are continuing satisfactorily."

General Maurice indicated that the British casualties were very considerably less than the number of prisoners taken (more than 9,000.)

LENINE DEPOSES NEW ARMY CHIEF

Gen. Dukhonin Refuses When Ordered to Offer Armistice to All Warring Nations.

ARMY MENACES KALEDINES

Ukrainian Government Said to Have Sent 150,000 Men to Suppress Cossack Leader.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Nikolai Lenine and Ensign N. Kyrienko, Commander in Chief of the new People's Commissaries of War, have issued a proclamation to the army and navy. The proclamation says:

"On Tuesday General Dukhonin was ordered to offer an armistice to all nations, allied and hostile. The message was received at headquarters Wednesday and General Dukhonin was instructed to keep the People's Commissaries continually informed as to the progress of the pourparlers and only to sign an agreement for an armistice after sanction by the commissaries had been received.

"Having received no answer from Dukhonin by Wednesday evening Dukhonin was asked the reason for his delay. He attempted many times to evade giving an explanation and a clear answer to orders. When a categorical order was sent, instructing him to offer, immediately and formally, an armistice for the purpose of commencing peace pourparlers, he refused to obey.

"General Dukhonin has been informed that he has been deposed from his functions for disobeying the Government and for conduct which is bringing unheard of sufferings to all the working masses and to all the country, especially to the armies. He has been ordered to continue his duties until the new Commander in Chief or any other person authorized by him, arrives to take command. Ensign Krylenko has been appointed the new Commander in Chief."

Soldiers Urged to Curb Generals.

The proclamation urges the soldiers not to allow revolutionary Generals to destroy the great work of peace. It says they must guard them well, so that lynch law cannot be used against them and so that the Generals cannot evade imminent justice.

The proclamation adds that the soldiers must observe the strongest revolutionary and military discipline. Regiments on frontal positions must elect immediately plenipotentiaries to begin formally peace pourparlers and on the progress of these they must inform the commissaries by all possible means. Only the Council of Commissaries has the right to sign a final agreement for an armistice.

It is asserted that the formal offer of an armistice to all the belligerents, which the Council of People's Commissaries of the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress plans to make, is not intended to forecast any effort toward a separate peace. It is declared that not only is a separate peace not desired, but that the rejection of the armistice proposal by Germany, even should it be acceptable to the Allies, would mean a continuation of the war by the new revolutionary army with vigor against German imperialism, until the German people, "inspired by Russian democratic ideas," overthrow their rulers and demand peace.

Confidence is expressed that Russia's initiative will bring the desired results, if not with the allied Governments, then through the insistence of the people of the allied countries, who, it is predicted, will bring pressure to bear on their Governments.

According to the Maximalist Government's plan, an armistice would be entered upon first, and, if it were successful for three months, a peace conference would be proposed, at which an attempt would be made to negotiate Russia's policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations.

The electoral lists for the Constituent Assembly are being distributed today by the Town Council. There are nineteen shades of Socialist and Constitutional Democrats, the "Council of Cossack Troops," headed by General Kaledines; "The Party of the Union of Christian Democrats," "The Russian League of Equal Rights for Women," "The Wo-

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BRITISH CHEERED CONQUERING TANKS

Laughed as They Followed Their Ponderous Course and Saw Them Do Wonders.

FEW MACHINES DISABLED

Fierce Fighting Began When the Germans Recovered from Surprise.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Wednesday Night, Nov. 22.—English, Irish, and Scottish troops went behind the tanks in their massed drive toward Cambria Tuesday and today, cheering them on, laughing and cheering when they saw them get at the German wire and eat it up and then head for the Hindenburg line and cross it as if it were but a narrow ditch.

Some of the German troops kept their nerve and served their machine guns, firing between the tanks at British infantry, but the tanks dealt with them and silenced them. Some of the German snipers fired at the British at a few yards and the infantry dealt with them masterfully. But, for the most part, the enemy broke as soon as the tanks were on them and fled or surrendered.

A few of the tanks had bad luck, and I saw these cripples this morning where they were overturned by shellfire or had become bogged. Elsewhere I saw one or two which had buried their noses deep into the soft earth and lay overturned or lay head downward over deep banks down which they had tried to crawl. But the tank casualties were light, and large numbers of them went ahead and fought all day up Flesquieres Ridge and round the château of Havrincourt, where the enemy held out for some time, and across the bridges of Marcoing and Masnieres and up to the neighborhood of Noyelles and Graincourt and beyond Ribecourt.

Isolated battalions of German infantry, belonging to the 20th Landwehr and the 54th and 9th Reserve Division, attempted counterattacks and fought bravely at Havrincourt château and in the Lateau Wood, on the right, and in Flesquières village, where the Highland Territorials were held up by fierce machine-gun fire.

Yesterday afternoon this defense of the village on the ridge was a serious impediment to the general advance, and a special attack was organized early this morning, which was carried out in a model way by the tanks and cavalry, and skirmishers of English and Scottish troops, and infantry following in open order.

The village seems to have been stormed this morning, and the ridge was cleared, as I found when I went up to Ribecourt, where German spiners still were concealed, firing at the British passing along the road.

Exploits of the Infantry.

All about Flesquière the fighting was fierce, and many gallant things were done by the Byng men, and especially by the Durham Light Infantry, which charged seven German guns in action which had been firing at point blank range on the advance tanks. The Durhams captured the guns and killed the gunners.

At Enrimy Chapel the West Yorks did a similar exploit, and with great heroism charged and captured three 77s.

Before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the crossings at Marcoing and Masnières had been secured, and British troops were moving forward, steadily gathering in parties of prisoners and occupying villages. In at least three of these villages they found numbers of French civilians, who came out rejoicing to meet their liberators. About 450 of these people were found in Masnières, and I am told that in another village there were more than a thousand. Many of them are now on their way back to safety behind the lines.

By 5:30 o'clock English troops, who

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FOE BEGINS COUNTERATTACKS

Most German Efforts to Regain Lost Ground Prove Vain.

BYNG GAINS AT BULLECOURT

And Early Reports Suggested His Troops Were Edging Forward Elsewhere.

PRISONERS EXCEED 9,000

Cavalry, Infantry, and Tanks Are Still Actively Engaged in Action.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Following their imposing success in the thrust at Cambrain on Tuesday and Wednesday, General Byng's troops spent today largely in consolidating the positions on their new front.

But at the apex of the broad wedge, driven with such force into the German lines, hard fighting was in progress around Fontaine Notre Dame, a little village about two and three-quarter miles west of Cambrai, on the road to Bapaume.

This place was carried by the British troops last night, thus putting them a trifle nearer to Cambrai than they were at Cantaing, a mile or so to the southward. The German troops, however, having recovered finally from the shock of the British blow, and received fresh reinforcements, came back and by a strong counterassault drove the British from the village.

There have been violent encounters at many other points, notably at Noyelles and Rumilly, across the Scheldt Canal. Here the persistent German attacks failed.

Outside of this fighting, which at some points was hand-to-hand, the British were able to make some slight gains. In the Bullecourt region on the left, however, they were able to make a considerable advance between Bullecourt and Fontaine-les-Croasille. The prisoners already counted numbered more than 9,000, according to the Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters.

Report Cripples Fight Under Whips.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from British Army headquarters today says:

"The Germans have been drawing troops from other sectors and rushing them to the Cambrai region.

"Among them were two companies of cripples and convalescents, some of whom were captured exhausted and helpless from valiant attempts to fight under the whips of their officers."

"The British this morning were batting their way forward less than three miles west of Cambrai after breaking into the enemy's last defense line at Anneux and Cantaing yesterday. They were drawing in on Bourlon Wood, which dominates the entire section, including Cambrai. British cavalry, tanks, and infantry were today operating along a line running from west of Cambrai to the south of that town.

"Meanwhile the offensive had been successfully prosecuted on the left, and in the region of Bullecourt the German line had been pushed back considerably, thereby widening the salient which the British drove into the enemy territory to the south and southwest of Cambrai. The attack around Bullecourt was a complete success and something like 700 prisoners were captured here.

"Sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting has taken place at many points. During the night three German counterattacks in Noyelles and Rumilly were beaten off, and another thrust by the enemy near Bullecourt was smashed.

"The number of prisoners is increasing steadily. Large contingents have been coming back during the early morning hours.

"This morning the cavalry, tanks, and infantry were at work at many points west and south of Cambrai, less than three miles from the outskirts of the town."

Another correspondent indicates that as a result of the British gains the retreat of the Germans intrenched between the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and the Scarpe River may be seriously threatened.

The night report from British headquarters reads:

On the southern battlefront the day has been spent in consolidating the large area over which our troops advanced during the last two days. This has been successfully carried out (except at Fontaine Notre Dame, which the enemy has retaken by a counterattack.

Much credit is due to the transportation service for the rapidity with which the concentration for the operations of the last few days was effected. Roads and railways, both broad gauge and light, have been developed and, since the advance, extended in a manner which has contributed largely to the success of our preparations and subsequent operations.

On the northern battle front the artillery activity was intense in the neighborhood of Passchendaele, but no infantry action was developed by either side.

The day report says:

Moving forward north of Cantaing yesterday evening, our troops attacked and captured the village of Fontaine Notre Dame. They took a number of prisoners.

Foe Gained a Little, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (via London.)—The battle southwest of Cambrai is continuing, Army Headquarters announced to-

day. The enemy, the statement asserts, did not succeed in breaking through, although he gained a little ground beyond the German front lines.

It is stated that on the west bank of the Scheldt the Germans drove back the British to Anneux and Fontaine, and that on the east bank of the river the British were forced back into their former positions south of Rumilly.

The bulletin reads:

In Flanders the artillery duel was restricted to a disturbing fire, which only increased in violence in the evening between Poelcappelle and Passchendaele. Thrusts by British detachments north of Lens and south of the Scarpe were repulsed.

There was a strong increase in the firing yesterday morning near Riencourt. It was followed by minor British attacks, which collapsed under our fire.

The battle southwest of Cambrai continues. By the massed use of tanks and infantry and by launching his cavalry the enemy sought to effect a break through, which was denied him on the first day's attack. He did not succeed in his objective. Although he was able to gain a little ground beyond our front lines he was not able to attain greater successes.

The enemy troops, which were effectively caught by the fire of our artillery and machine guns and greatly thinned, encountered the counter-thrust of our brave infantry.

On the western bank of the Scheldt our troops drove back the enemy to Anneux and Fontaine, and on the eastern bank to his positions of departure south of Rumilly.

Before and behind our line, distributed over the whole battlefield, lies the wreckage of tanks which have been shot to pieces. Our aviators and motor guns took a prominent part in their destruction.

At nightfall fighting activity on the battlefield diminished. South of Vendhuille the enemy did not repeat his attacks.

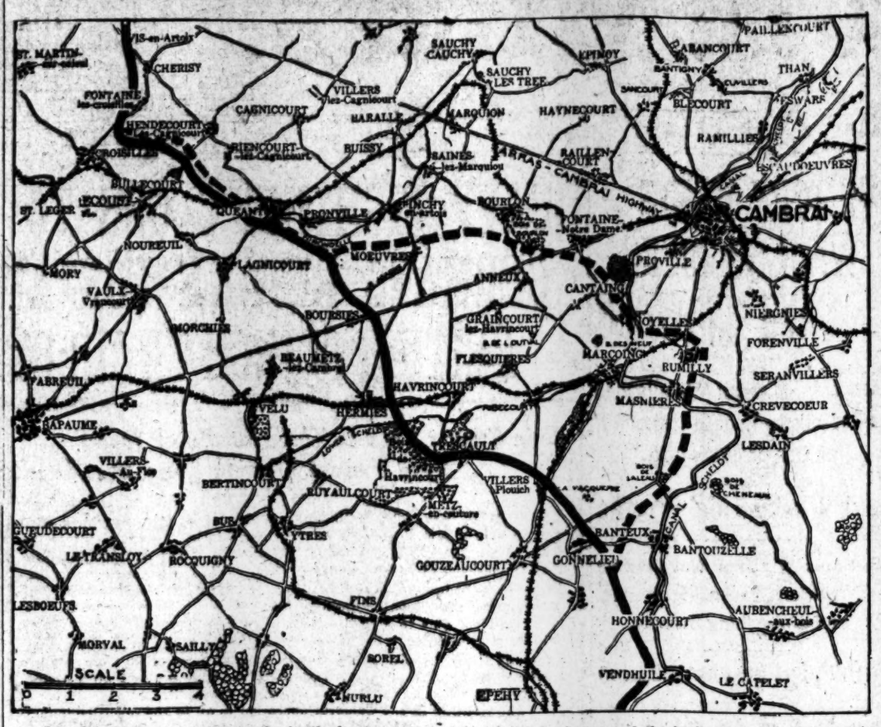
The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening says:

Southwest of Cambrai fresh British attacks, delivered after strong artillery preparation, failed.

Spy British Used 150 to 200 Tanks.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A Berlin dispatch quotes the Lokal Anzeiger as saying that the British used 150 to 200 tanks in their advance on Cambrai.

Where the British Struck Their Greatest Blow in War.



The solid black line indicates the battle front before Tuesday's advance began and the broken line the approximate position of the contesting forces at present. Chief activity yesterday centred in the area west and southwest of Cambrai, where the Germans managed to regain Fontaine Notre Dame, which the British won on Wednesday night.

GERMANS SLOW TO RECOVER.

Counterattacks on Wednesday Weak and Gunfire Futile.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Haig's blow against the Cambrai front represents true strategy. He had hammered at the enemy in Flanders until they were worn out completely. He had driven them back as far as the mud would permit and had compelled them to call on every ounce of strength they had to maintain themselves. Then he suddenly sprang a surprise attack in an unexpected quarter.

The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. Not only were they strongly fortified, but they were protected by a deep belt of barbed wire which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment by great concentration of guns would cut sufficiently to allow infantry to go through.

British tanks did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced on a wide front and to a greater depth than ever before.

The correspondent today inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In most places they had no trouble in tearing through the wire or crossing trenches. There were gaps in the wire entanglements a rod wide, where not one vestige of wire was left standing. By following the tracks of the tanks one could see where they had trundled across the trenches as if they were scratches in the ground instead of wide and deep ditches.

The tanks went through No Man's Land under full observation of the German artillery. It was interesting to follow their trail and see where shells had struck all about, apparently without doing any damage. In this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank that had been knocked out.

The condition of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry. All sorts of equipment and personal belongings strewed the ground.

Since the beginning of the attack the German gunfire has been extremely weak. No Man's Land showed comparatively few shell craters today and this morning the British guns were doing virtually all the firing along most of the front involved. This is a striking contrast to the Flanders region, which has been an inferno of artillery fire for weeks.

The Germans have attempted few counterattacks thus far and all of them have been smashed. A counterthrust, made last night near Demicourt, was dealt with promptly.

A particularly hard hand-to-hand engagement took place this morning at Piesquières, when the infantry, accompanied by tanks, stormed the place. The fighting began last night, but it was not until about 8 o'clock today that the British made an organized assault on the town.

The cavalry got into Marcoing and Masnières last night, and in the latter town engaged in sanguinary battle with German infantry. An enemy battery there was giving trouble, and a squad of horsemen charged the position, shooting or sabring the entire gun crew. Another battery at Rumilly was taken in similar fashion. Graincourt was carried by storm, cavalry, tanks, and infantry working together.

The Germans ran from Ribecourt with the British close at their heels. This town is a mass of ruins, partly on account of shellfire and partly from lack of repairs. The German dugouts were left intact.

The occupation of Marcoing and Masnières gave the British needed crossings on the Scheldt River and Canal, which formed a natural barrier to the advance from this direction. Cavalry, infantry, and tanks poured immediately across these passages and proceeded northward.

BERLIN CALLS BATTLE A GERMAN VICTORY

Newspaper Accounts Say British Attacks Were Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—None of the German papers available here makes any comment on the typical Ludendorff statement in which the story of the big German defeat on the west front is watered down for home consumption. This statement is accompanied merely by an official description which throws even Ludendorff's caution to the winds.

This description speaks of the repulse of the British attacks, with very heavy losses and slight initial gains of ground, which, despite all efforts, could not be increased. The whole account is that of a big German victory.

The German censor and newspapers are indeed very busy these days suppressing things. Not a single Berlin newspaper, for instance, includes in the otherwise very full report of Lloyd George's speech his reference to five submarines being destroyed in one day. Most newspapers, too, suppressed the news of the capture of Jaffa.

LONDON BELLS PEAL TODAY.

Cambrai Victory Will Be Celebrated by the City.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—London will celebrate Field Marshal Haig's Cambrai victory at noon tomorrow when the bells in all the city churches will be rung, flags will be flown, and buildings dressed with bunting. This will be the first time since the war began that bells have rung for any rejoicing.

England has taken the victory quietly. This morning, despite the big headlines and eulogistic articles in the newspapers and the feelings of quiet exultation evidenced in private, people went about their business as usual.

Unlike the Englishmen of South African war days, when the capture of a town, the release of a garrison, or the defeat of a handful of Boers was made the occasion of street demonstrations, those of today take the victories soberly and content themselves with the expectation of bigger things to come.

It is generally known that all has not been told of the extent of the victory in France. Popular feeling was stirred by the news that the cavalry had been in action, not only in clearing the battlefield as it had done on several occasions the last year, but in charging artillery and infantry and widening the breach in the German line, long acclaimed as "impregnable."

SILENCES THE PESSIMISTS.

London Expects Byng's Success to Lead to Bigger Things.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—London is taking the victory of Cambrai with a species of grim satisfaction.

Byng's brilliant operations are at once a great encouragement and a timely rebuke to the pessimists and doubters who regarded the great western campaign as a vain hammering at a locked door.

"The impenetrable barrier in the west" has been broken through at what was held to be its strongest point.

General F. B. Maurice today refrained from the discussion of the possibilities which Byng's coup opened up, but in other quarters speculation on this score is keen. The Germans unquestionably are massing reserves to dispute the British advance, and the severest fighting is likely; but for the moment, at least, it is open warfare, and the Germans have no further system of fixed defenses on the westward side of Cambrai.

A continued advance on Cambrai would place that important railway junction in British hands, and the present positions, if held, will make it possible to cause considerable embarrassment to German communications by gunfire.

PREPARED IN QUICK TIME.

Not a Sign of Great Movement of Troops Three Days Before Drive.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21, Via London, (By the Canadian Press, Limited.)—The great British advance toward Cambrai has electrified the allied forces on the western front. Nowhere has the striking success of General Byng and his army been greeted with greater enthusiasm than by the Canadian corps. None of the congratulations pouring in upon him are more sincere than those from the Canadian forces, whom he commanded so ably.

So well was the secret of the advance kept that it was not until the afternoon of the attack that a whisper ran from division to division, that the army of their old leader was striking on the south. By evening, when the success of the attack was known, Canadians in Flanders were jubilant.

Within a month, France, to the north, had shown her mettle and repudiated the slander of those who said her strength was broken. Canada and Britain, at Passchendaele, had stormed positions of great value to the enemy and completed their hold on the ridges that threatened his command of the Belgian Coast and Flanders. Now, to the south, the troops of the United Kingdom have broken their way through the enemy's defenses for gains, never before equalled on the western front in the same length of time. Neither the confusion of Russia, nor the ordeal of Italy, it is felt, can offset the importance of these thirty days' developments on the western front.

Three days ago the Canadian Press correspondent visited Arras, Bapaume and Albert to see the old Canadian battlefields of the Somme. No movement of troops, equipment or supplies marked the road. Outward indications signified the stagnation of Winter. Only the numerous airplanes and an occasional shell suggested war.

There was nothing to tell that, night after night, men had been moved up, guns advanced and supplies rushed forward. Germany's Secret Service spies were outwitted.

FRENCH ATTACKING, BERLIN REASSERTS

But Paris Chronicles Only Heavy Gunfire and an Aisne Check to the Foe.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (via London.—A renewed report that French troops on the Aisne are making a serious drive in connection with the British thrust at Cambrai is contained in today's headquarters statement. The bulletin reads:

Front of the German Crown Prince: In connection with the British attack, the French also began strong thrusts against our positions between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac. There was violent firing later, which continued throughout the day with only a short interruption.

Northeast of the Ville-au-Bois a French nest remained. In other sectors the enemy was repulsed by our fire, and at points where he had penetrated was driven back in hand-to-hand fighting.

A strong French detachment, which penetrated our line on the southern front of St. Quentin, was thrown out in a counterthrust.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Germans last night made a counterattack on the Aisne front in an endeavor to recapture the ground won by the French in yesterday's offensive. The War Office announces that the enemy was repulsed with serious losses. The bulletin reads:

West of the Miette River heavy artillery fighting continued through the night. The Germans delivered a counterattack against our new positions south of Juvincourt. It was repulsed by our fire and cost the enemy serious losses. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operation has reached 400, of whom 9 are officers.

Several raids on our small posts, near Bethey, north of Hill 344, and in the region of Eparges, were without success. We carried out yesterday and last night several expeditions into the German lines, south of St. Quentin, north of Vauxaillon, north of Ailles, and in the region of Tahure and Maisons de Champagne. We destroyed shelters and brought back prisoners and several machine guns.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

During the course of the day the artillery fighting took on the character of quite marked intensity in the region north of the Chemin des Dames, between the Aisne and the Miette, and at various points on our Champagne front. An enemy attack on our posts in the sector of Maisons de Champagne failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action was violent about midafternoon in the sector north of Chambrettes.

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BRITISH CHEERED CONQUERING TANKS

Continued from Page 1.

had been fighting heavily in Lateau Wood, had cleared this position and snipers had been mopped up in Ribecourt. It was reported that cavalry had reached Nine Wood and Noyelles, where the enemy fled at the approach of the tanks.

At 8:30 in the evening a counterattack was reported upon the English troops on the left, and then came an account of a charge of cavalry near Noyelles, when they took forty prisoners and brought in guns. Fighting ceased for the most part of the night, which closed in upon the British infantry and cavalry and tanks, but after this morning dawned they were all on the move again, going forward still further into this strange open country, where grass grows and the woods are living and French civilians are in villages which until yesterday were well behind the German lines and almost untouched by shellfire.

On the left of this advance today there was heavy fighting, and when I was in that neighborhood soon after earth had lightened for day, there was an incessant sweep of machine-gun fire, never ceasing for hours, as the tanks engaged the enemy's machine guns and redoubts and the cavalry and infantry swept toward those positions.

Behind the lines the army was on move and every man was working with new spirit and energy because of the movement and was filled with enthusiasm because of the wonderful surprise to the enemy in his strongest lines.

Surprise Pleased the Troops.

It was the effect of surprise in this battle that pleased the British troops most. "This is the sort of war we like," they said. "We have caught old Fritz bending down for once."

That surprise and the absence of high explosives from hostile artillery seemed to bring back for once the old style of war, when it was great, though always bloody, adventure.

It was a great adventure to me, one ant among these thousands of soldier ants, to cross the Hindenburg main line and the Hindenburg support line, to jump down into those deep, wide, strong trenches which the Germans believed to be an impregnable barrier against their foe; to walk through gaps in the barbed wire, rolled down by tanks, and to go with the cavalry up to Ribecourt.

"It seemed difficult to believe that until yesterday all this country was the enemy's, that until this morning he was still in the village below which I passed, and that he was still fighting very close with his snipers about. The British guns were not firing very much and not a shot came from hostile batteries—not a single shot—and there was only the unceasing noise of that machine-gun fire with its wicked hammering, its sudden spasms, its long blasts like the rushing of flames.

"It was dead quiet in Ribecourt Village, though snipers were round about it, I was told. When I drew near to it, I wondered to see such a place in the battlefields. It was not like the villages of the Somme and Flanders. It had real houses standing, real walls, real roofs, little red brick houses and villas, old gray barns and whitewashed farmsteads, gardens, and garden gates. It seemed quite untouched by war at a thousand yards, but when I went closer and then north I saw that this was partly an illusion and that there were shellholes in the walls and in the roofs, and that some of the houses were gutted, and that it had been unhealthy enough under the British guns to drive the enemy's garrison underground into deep dugouts and concreted tunnels.

"I went down into these places and saw how the enemy had left all his goods behind him in his flight—his machine guns and ammunition, his revolvers and field glasses, now the property of English and Scottish soldiers; his picture postcards, and even his love letters.

"One dugout I went into had been a machine gun redoubt, very strong and well built, and arranged perfectly for comfort and defense. Nine prisoners were dragged out of this place, but somehow they had managed to destroy or hide their machine guns, though not the accessories and ammunition of their weapons.

"Everywhere in the village were German notices and signboards and orders. Everywhere was the spirit of that German discipline and system, which was suddenly broken in Ribecourt after the triumphant progress of the tanks.

"I have no time to talk more of what I saw today and yesterday, strange, unforgettable pictures of war in the open, but I would like to finish my message with a tribute to General Sir Julian Byng and all the officers under his command who devised and organized this bold adventure, a strategy, real strategy of a most brilliant character, and kept it secret until the attack was launched by most skillful plans.

"To General Sir Julian Byng, who commanded the Canadians before and after the capture of Vimy Ridge, before he succeeded General Allenby to the command of the Third Army and to his staffs of the army and the corps, a great share in the honor of these days is due as well as to those officers and the men who are now going through the rain and mists in this new phase of open warfare."

ALLIES' WAR TIES ONLY TEMPORARY

Those Made Since Conflict Began End When Peace Comes, Says Cecil.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a comprehensive question concerning alliances between the Allies and the advisability of a league of nations to establish a covenant of peace between the Allies and other nations and secure disarmament, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, denied the existence of any alliance between the United States and Great Britain for co-operation in the present war, or that any alliances would be operative after the termination of the war except those with Japan and Portugal, which existed before the war.

"As to the questions with regard to a league of nations," he continued, "I may say that his Majesty's Government are in complete accord with President Wilson in his desire for the formation of a league of nations to prevent war in the future. But they are of the opinion that the present moment is inopportune for discussions of the kind suggested. It is rather the duty of the Allies to concentrate all their energies on bringing the war to a successful conclusion and to leave such questions for settlement later."

Kaiser Approves Suffrage Bill.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William has approved bills for Prussian suffrage reform and for changes in the composition of the upper house of the Prussian Parliament. The dispatch adds that the bills will be introduced in the Diet soon.

Record Production

American production is continuing at record speed.

Dividends of 37 Fall River cotton mills for 1917 have reached the new high record of $4,197,109, an increase of $1,847,117 over the year 1916.

Anthracite shipments for the first ten months of 1917 were 64,889,047 tons, an increase of 9,088,427 tons over 1916.

The latest corn crop estimate is 3,191,083,000 bushels, the largest in the nation's history.

Banking facilities must keep pace with general business progress and its increased requirements. The Citizens National Bank is strictly a commercial bank and has ample equipment to meet the unusual mercantile demands now existing.

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The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

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IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbus University says of Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times: "I have followed the successive issues of the magazine with keen interest, and I regard it as an enterprise of first rate importance. It is preserving for the future material which would otherwise certainly disappear from knowledge." 25 cents a copy—$3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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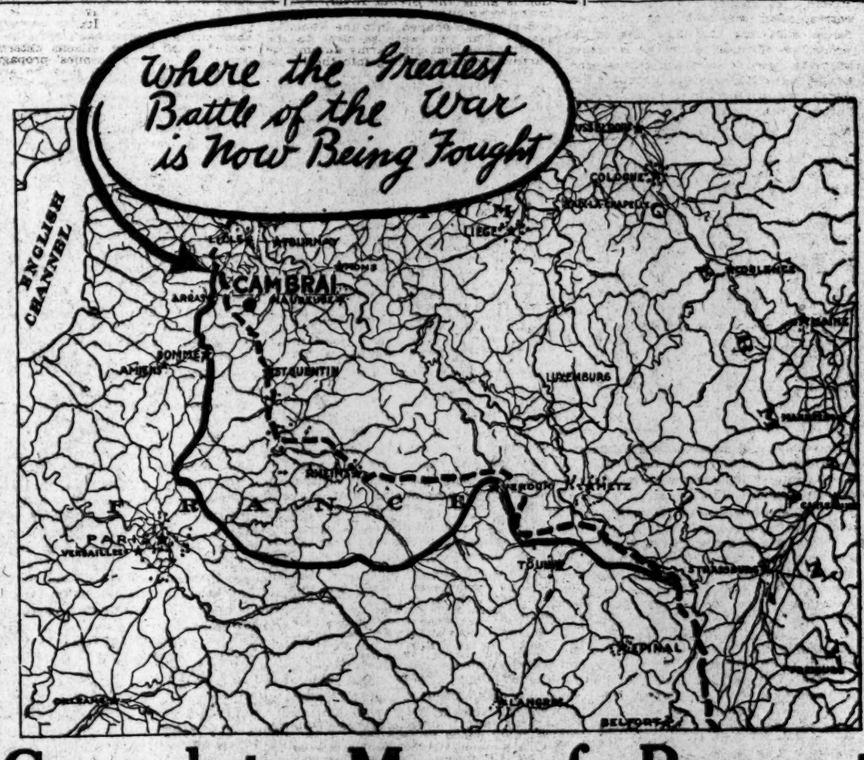

Complete Map of Present Fighting Zones

The greatest battle of the war is now being fought. The outcome of the present fighting may prove a greater blow to the Germans than the recent Italian disaster was for the Allies. The capture of Cambrai—which the Allies are shelling—will force the evacuation of hundreds of square miles—and may end in a rout that will stun the Central Powers. But in order to understand why this battle is so important you must have a complete map of the present Western Front fighting zones—a map that shows every town and hamlet now being fought for.

The illustration above is a reproduction of the most complete single map of the Western Front ever published. It is 28 x 36 inches in size, but folds into a convenient cover, 6¼ x 7½ inches, just right to be carried conveniently in the pocket for frequent consultation. It is printed on excellent paper, and can be had mounted on cloth, if desired, at slight extra cost.

Most existing maps of the Western Front are valueless because they are not indexed, or because they do not contain the smaller places.

Over 7,000 Villages, Towns and Hamlets.

On this new map there are shown more than 7,000 places. The State of Illinois contains about the same number of square miles as shown on this map, and in Illinois there are less than 1700 places of 100 or more inhabitants.

In addition to over 7000 towns, villages and hamlets, this new map gives all woods, fortresses, fortified towns, naval arsenals, forts, redoubts, batteries, aircraft depots, wireless stations and railways. The forests and woods are indicated in green, giving the map an attractive appearance, and adding a strategical feature of importance.

The scale of the map is 19 miles to the inch. It extends west to Ashford, England; north to Antwerp, Belgium; east to Frankfort, Germany; and south to Orleans, France.

It shows for comparison the battle line of 1914, when the Germans were almost at the gates of Paris. The ground gained by the Allies, therefore, may be plainly seen.

It is without exception the most satisfactory map of the Western Front which has been engraved. It has been prepared especially to throw light on movements as they occur. It may be examined with ease, for the type is bold and clean cut.

A Complete Index Makes Locating Easy.

An index of towns and villages accompanying a map of this kind has been proven an absolute necessity. The smaller towns are the ones usually mentioned in the news dispatches. They are not to be found *on ordinary maps*, and the locations of most of them were, and still are, utterly unknown to the general public, but *unless their locations are known* their strategical importance cannot be grasped.

Nothing is more unsatisfactory than searching all over the map for a small place that may and may not appear upon it. However, this loss of time and patience is now at an end, for the index which accompanies this map makes it vastly more useful and valuable. The index contains over 7,000 names. An idea of the importance of this statement may be gained from the fact that 90 per cent. of the war maps available today contain less than 500 names. This index is bound in with the map, and enables one to locate instantly any one of the 7,000 places mentioned.

Send No Money.

The great value of this map is so apparent that a copy will be sent on approval, without a penny in advance. If, after examining this map, you decide to keep it, send only $1.00 for the plain, or $2.00 for the cloth-backed map. If not delighted with the map and index simply return it and you will owe nothing. With America actively engaged in the war—with American troops already in France and thousands more going, interest in the Great War is more vital than ever, and Americans will want to follow every change in the situation from day to day. To intelligently read your newspaper, you must know the location of the various towns, vantage points and other places mentioned. This map will return to you many times its cost in your clearer understanding of conditions. *Every real American will have constant use of this map during the coming months.*

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LENINE DEPOSES NEW ARMY CHIEF

Continued from Page 1.

men's Union of Aid for the Country," and "The United Orthodox Parishes of Petrograd."

PARIS, Nov. 22.—"The proclamation of the commissaries of the people to open up negotiations for an armistice can in no way be considered as coming from the Government of the country," said M. Maklakoff, the new Russian Ambassador, to the Temps. "The present régime lacks both legal title and recognition by the country. It can commit acts of violence, treason, and cowardice, but it cannot govern. Its object is to increase anarchy in the army, rather than to conclude an armistice."

M. Maklakoff expressed the hope that the rebirth of Russia would come from the ever-increasing disintegration in the north and the concentration of the forces in the south.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Nov. 22.—It is reported on good authority that the Ukrainian Rada has dispatched an army against Kaledines, consisting of Ukrainian infantry and soldiers of the Red Guard and numbering 150,000 men. Forces have been sent out to take Kaledines in the rear and secure the victory of the new revolution.

General Krasnov, who surrendered with Kerensky's troops outside Petrograd, has been sent to negotiate with the Cossack leader.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA IS GETTING WORSE

Monopoly in Advertisements—How Attempt to Get Bank's 10,000,000 Rubles Failed.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—This combination of the sixteenth and twentieth centuries grows disconcerting. One has to develop new mental kinks to secure a grip on the situation. Russia is now made up of incoherent, complex, diverse political units, which are neither at war nor at peace with each other, which are connected by the old administrative and economic mechanism, but which recognize no central Government and have temporarily lost the secret of combination.

The habit of thinking in terms of Russia continues and is not easily eradicated, even by the whirlwind that has dissipated the central authority. Transcaucasia is governed by a local committee of moderate Socialists, and the Caucasian Army has just won a considerable victory over the Turks on the River Diala, on the borders of Mesopotamia, taking 1,000 prisoners. Kaledines's Government is master of the southeastern Cossack territories. In Kiev after a few days' fighting the staff escaped from the town, and the Ukrainian Rada took entire political and military charge of Ukraine, their War Minister promising to see to supplies for the southwestern front. In Helsingfors during a general strike the Socialists seized all Government institutions, and have established what they call the Red Government, and here in Petrograd we are living in wonderland.

That elusive and variable quantity, the Bolshevik Government, daily issues proclamations and decrees. Its latest effort is a decree establishing Government monopoly of advertisements; that is to say, advertisements are only to be published in the Soviet organs, and the penalty for disobedience is entire confiscation of the property and three years' imprisonment. Yet, in spite of all these stern prohibitions, the papers are creeping out one by one. All the Socialist papers are published daily. A Cossack paper has reappeared. The popular non-party sheets, Listok and Gazeta, are now immune, and it is only the big non-Socialist organs, the Rech, Bourse Gazette, and Novoe Vremya that are still under the ban; but the printers' union is threatening a general strike if the ban is not lifted.

The State Bank continues to be the scene of bloodless warfare. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Bolshevik Minister of Finance came to the bank with four soldiers and an order from Milrevcom for 100,000,000 rubles. One of the soldiers of the guard told him, "This is brigandage," to which the Minister replied, "That is a strong expression." Soon a detachment of soldiers, sailors, and Red Guard appeared with band playing and tried to enter the bank, but the Bolshevik Commander in Chief, Colonel Muravieff, was summoned and agreed that the guard be not removed.

Delegates from the regimental committees met in the bank, where two documents were read, one an order from Muravieff appointing Captain Mironoff commander of the detachment sent to open up the bank, and the other a proclamation from Milrevcom to the bank employes. The assistant director of the bank pointed out that this proclamation was unsigned, whereupon the Bolshevik Minister of Finance took a pen and signed it. Then a representative of the Peasants' Council read a resolution protesting against the criminal campaign of the Bolsheviki, and a representative of the Government department where paper money is manufactured declared that if an attempt were made to rob the bank all the workmen of the department would strike.

Eventually Muravieff went to the Smolny Institute, explained the circumstances, and returned with a resolution from the Bolshevik Government to the effect that in view of the fact that the demand for the money was not legally formulated the question would be left open and the demand would not be repeated until it could be made in legal form. The soldiers on guard declared that they would only admit to the bank persons legally authorized.

The minds of the Bolshevik followers are exercised by the question of the promised immediate peace. To calm them a long confused report on the peace situation was issued in the Pravda today by a new arrival, one Radek, representative of the Stockholm Bolsheviki and an intimate associate of Parvus. The report includes a proclamation from the German independent Socialists urging a mass demonstration in favor of immediate peace, and a leading article from the Leipziger Volkszeitung in a similar sense.

More important is the assertion, for the entire accuracy of which it is unwise to vouch, that the Scheidemann group sent a delegate to Stockholm to confer with the Russian Socialists there, and that as a result of the negotiations the delegate declared that the German majority Socialists wished the Russian workers to know that the majority party was prepared to support the demand for an armistice and peace negotiations on the lines laid down in the Bolsheviki decree. Scheidemann and Ebert were to begin a campaign on these lines last Sunday.

What all this means only experts in Stockholm diplomacy and in the psychology of Parvus and his associates can approximately determine.

LOOKS FOR CIVIL WAR.

Kerensky's Secretary Sure Bolsheviki Cannot Keep Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22.—Dr. David Soskice, the well-known journalist, who was Kerensky's private secretary and managed to leave Russia with his paper, has left Stockholm for London. Before his departure I had an opportunity of talking with him.

He told me that when he left Petrograd last Friday the situation was very bad. The Bolsheviki had the power in their hands and consequently civil war was inevitable. He thought, however, the situation would soon change for the better, because the Bolsheviki were supported only by the ignorant masses whom they had won over not merely by promising to make an effort for peace, but by a definite pledge that a Bolsheviki victory meant immediate peace. They also promised to the workers full control over industry and to the peasants immediate possession of the land.

The more intelligent, however, among the workers, peasants, and soldiers would have nothing to do with the Bolsheviki, who maintained the power only by use of the most brutal methods of terrorism. Dr. Soskice told how they had stifled freedom of speech by prohibiting the whole non-Bolshevik press and allowing only Bolshevik speakers. From the outset the Bolsheviki, he said, had been thoroughly detested by every section save the ignorant masses, who implicitly believed their new masters were about to lead them into paradise. On the whole, Soskice was inclined to give the Bolsheviki a month's run before their collapse.

Already a pernicious effect had been wrought upon the fighting front. Before the Bolshevik coup a scheme was being put into operation for the organization of a volunteer army to replace the war-weary troops at the front and carry on defense of the country. Dr. Soskice asserted that a voluntary army could easily be raised that would be adequate at least for the purpose of defense. It would probably be unfitted for an offensive war on a full scale, but would certainly be good enough to tie the enemy down to the eastern front.

In Russia he said there still existed a deep and sincere sense of the urgency of national defense. A Socialist Ministry would, in his opinion, be formed probably without any Bolsheviki in it. He could not say for certain that Kerensky would be a member of this Socialist Government, but he thought it would be a very good thing if Kerensky were made Foreign Minister. The first duty of such a Government would be to restore order. It would have as its next duty to persuade the Allies to make a clear and precise statement of war aims, if only to defeat the double game of the German propaganda.

"Where is Kerensky?" I asked.

"I do not know. I saw him last the night before the Winter Palace was captured by the Bolsheviki. Probably he is on his way to Petrograd at the head of an army. The reason for Kerensky's defeat at Tsarskoe and Gatchina was an ultimatum by the railway men. They threatened to proclaim general strike unless fighting immediately stopped. Kerensky thereupon declared his willingness to negotiate, and sent representatives to Petrograd.

"The railroad men's refusal to transport troops was directed formally against both sides, but in fact only Kerensky, who had to obtain his reinforcements from the front, was hit. The Bolsheviki had breathing space to organize their forces in Petrograd, and when the fighting re-started they had in this fashion obtained the upper hand."

As for Kaledines, Soskice pointed out that the Cossack leader was organizing the south. It was probable, however, that the Cossacks would be unwilling to go further.

In answer to a question as to whether German officers had been in the Bolsheviki General Staff, Soskice said he had heard rumors to that effect, but had been unable to ascertain whether they were true.

KEEP RUSSIA IN TURMOIL.

German Agents Busy Among Working Classes and Peasants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—German agents in Russia are busy sowing seeds of discontent among the working classes in Petrograd, Moscow, and other centres and also are seeking to incite ignorant peasants to revolution.

Word to this effect reached the State Department through unofficial sources. The purpose of the Germans, who are becoming extremely active and are working almost in the open, it was said, is to prevent the re-establishment of a stable Government.

The department has no evidence of a convincing nature, however, it was declared, that Nikolai Lenine, the Maximalist leader and self-appointed head of the Bolsheviki Administration, is in Germany's pay or is in direct contact with German agents. The view is held at the Russian Embassy here that Lenine, while incapable of organizing a Government that will command respect, is not a tool of Germany, at least not consciously so. He is said to be moved by his own misconception and peculiar principles.

A cablegram received from Ambassador Francis today announced that all Americans were safe and uninjured. The message, dated the 20th, said eighteen Americans had left Petrograd on a special car over the Siberian Railway, but that the American colony at Moscow had decided to remain there.

ITALIANS LOSE TWO MOUNTAINS

Austro-Germans Capture Fontana Secca and Spinoncia, on the Northern Front.

INVADERS HELD ELSEWHERE

Repeated Attacks with Massed Picked Troops Repulsed in the Hill Country.

FOE'S SUPERIORITY 3 TO 2

This Proportion Obtains on All Fronts—Only 700 Austrians Left Alive at Zenson.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Austro-Germans invading Northern Italy yesterday reached a few of the Italian outstanding positions on the Italian advanced lines on Monte Fontana Secca, but elsewhere the Teutons were repulsed, the War Office announced today.

The text of the Italian statement reads:

Yesterday the enemy launched several attacks between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers. He was sanguinarily repulsed with the bayonet at the barrier lines of San Marino, where he left prisoners and machine guns in our hands, and at Monte Pertica, where he fruitlessly renewed the attack three times. He was arrested completely by artillery fire at Monte Monfenera. A few outstanding elements of our advanced lines on Monte Fontana Secca were reached.

In the early hours of last night enemy masses on the Asiago plateau attacked our positions at Casera and Meletta d'Avanti, but our troops, offering heroic resistance and counter-attacking promptly, drove them back to the positions whence they started.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (via London.)—The summits of Monte Fontana Secca and Monte Spinoncia, on the Northern Italian front, between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, have been captured, it is announced officially. The afternoon report of the War Office, containing this intelligence, says:

Tyrolese Imperial riflemen and Württemberger troops have taken by storm the summits of Monte Fontana Secca and Monte Spinoncia, between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers.

Italians Outnumbered 3 to 2.

By The Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 22.—The Fourth Army, under General Romilant, is meeting the full force of the tremendous shock of the enemy concentration between the Piave and Brenta Rivers. In authoritative quarters the correspondent was told that the enemy forces delivering this blow are in the proportion of three to two as compared with the Italian forces, and this is practically the relative strength on the two wings west of the Brenta, where General Pecori commands the First Italian Army, and the right wing along the Piave, where the Duke of Aosta holds the enemy as in a vise.

It is in this position that the Fourth Army is experiencing the most intense action, with attacks following in rapid succession. Reports early in the day were satisfactory, as the main fighting ground was further north on the enemy's positions, though at one point the enemy succeeded in breaking through the Italian lines on the foothills of Monte Fontana Secca, compelling the reformation of the defensive lines a little further back.

These fluctuations are marked by the bloodiest fighting, with the enemy reserves coming forward for three successive attacks, which were met at the point of the bayonet and driven back, except for one push down the coveted valley.

Just west of this main field of action the Italian First Army rushed the enemy positions near the Brenta River and in two attacks and counterattacks held the occupied ground, which was strewn with enemy corpses.

On the Lower Piave the enemy forces in the bushes on the west bank back of Zenson are now placed at 700 men, who are being raked by the artillery, as they have tried to set up a line of machine guns across the small area they occupy.

Reports are coming in from the invaded Venetian district of fearful acts committed by the enemy's troops, but this is stated under reserve, as it is impossible at present to give confirmation.

Northern Terrain Favors Italians.

In their capture of Monte Fontana Secca and Monte Spinoncia the invaders were able to bring to bear more troops than could be assembled by the defenders. But with this achieved, the Austro-Germans find themselves confronted by the mighty range of Monte Grappa, nearly 6,000 feet high, which extends almost in an unbroken line between the Piave, on the east, and the Brenta, on the west. Indeed, Fontana Secca and Spinoncia, only a little lower and not quite two miles to the southeast, may be considered the slopes to the Grappa. These highlands are inclosed on the south, where the rise from the plain begins by a highway running from Pederobba, on the Piave, southwest to Pove, on the Brenta.

The German approaches to the heights from the north have been three in number: down the Cismone Torrent, which joins the Brenta at Cismon, captured on Friday; up the Suzzone Torrent, and down the Piave to Quero, captured Saturday. All these roads lead south from the great highway spanning the ground between Belluno, on the Piave, to Primolano, at the end of the Val Sugana, (the Trentino valley of the Brenta,) on the frontier, a distance of thirty miles. From Belluno to Feltre a railway accompanies the highway. A railway also runs down the Sugana.

These were the invaders' tactical advantages in taking Monte Fontana Secca and Monte Spinoncia. And a similar terrain characterizes the operations on the other side of the Brenta, on the Sette Comuni plateau, where the Austro-Germans, having taken Asiago on Nov. 10, were unable to proceed much farther.

Beyond Monte Grappa and the Sette Comuni to the south the invaders must go some distance before they can deploy sufficiently to attack the Italian Pedérobba-Pove line in the east and the Bassano-Thiene line in the west, the latter of which is a continuation of the former; for there are few lateral roads on the southern slopes.

MASS PICKED TEUTON TROOPS.

Invaders Rush Prussian Guards and Hungarians to Monte Grappa.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 21, (Delayed.)—The greatest mass attack which the enemy has made is in progress along the Upper Piave River at the point where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. As the action proceeds the enemy is bringing forward fresh masses of his reserves, including picked troops of the Prussian Guard, besides some of the best German troops drawn from the western and Russian fronts. He also has 20,000 mountaineers from Lower Hungary, troops that are noted for their brutal vandalism.

The action through the day has shifted westward from Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera to the slopes of Monte Pertica, where the enemy rushes have been checked. The Italian positions remain substantially unchanged in the region of Monte Grappa, which dominates the whole range of lower hills.

The battle ebbs and flows around the slopes of three low mountains just west of the river—Monte Tomba, Monte Monfenera, and Monte Cornella. Monte Monfenera is just on the edge of the river, and it is here that some of the most desperate fighting has occurred. It is the key to the situation, as at that point the river turns into the Venetian plains, and the whole battle hinges on control of the river passage leading to the plains.

The first assaults began five days ago, when von Below's Germans on the Lower Piave were swung northward for this supreme blow. The attacks have intensified steadily each day until yesterday and today, when they reached the maximum.

Beginning with artillery preparation, the Austro-German infantry advances came in successive waves, first at the northernmost mountain, Cornella, where the Como Brigade of Italians held the line until crowded back by greatly superior numbers. The enemy then took positions back of the town of Quero, and violent artillery and infantry attacks were centred on Monfepera and Tomba.

Much of the fighting in the mountains was at close quarters, with bayonet charges and desperate hand-to-hand struggles along an extended front. Through Monday, Tuesday, and today charge followed charge, and counter-attack followed attack. In some of the bloodiest fighting ground has changed hands three or four times.

Italians Lose Monfenera Summit.

At the little village of Naranzine, on the slopes of Monte Monfenera, the enemy first gained lodgment and sought to surround the large Italian force, but was thrown back by a splendid rally of the Italian lines, which swept forward with cheers until the position was clear. It was the bloodiest kind of fighting, with bayonets first, and then with bayonets wrenched from their sockets and used as double-edged knives.

Again the enemy massed forces higher up on Monte Monfenera, backed by batteries concentrated from all points. Before this intense shellfire the Italian infantry gave ground slowly until the upper slopes were abandoned. But the fighting goes on with unabated desperation, and it is still too soon to say what the outcome may be of this heaviest blow to break through to the Western Venetian plains.

But at this point the enemy calculations proved wide of their mark, as the Italians not only held the valley passes to the plains, but drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, first from the trenches and then from the improvised breastworks, until his retreat was marked by a great swath of dead and wounded.

It seemed as though the Italians were suddenly imbued with tenfold courage to save their country, and individual cases of bravery stand out amid the general heroism. At one point a contingent of thirty Italians left a shelter and hewed their way through the lines, bringing back twenty-seven prisoners. Such instances were not isolated, but general, until the main lines of the enemy were driven back to the woods on the upper slopes of Monte Melleta.

The whole range of this fighting ground presented a scene of frigid desolation, showing the rigors of the Winter campaign now in full operation. Snow lay six inches deep along the slope and drifted in places to a depth of five feet.

Austrian Dead Lie Unburied.

An officer and a civilian observer have just arrived here from the northern fighting front, where they have been watching the operations just to the west of the point where the enemy's mass attacks were reaching their maximum intensity today. The centre of this section is along the Brenta River, leading to the large city of Bassano, and thence widening, fan-shaped, into the Venetian plains. The two were so close to the fighting line that their army automobile narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

The fighting ground gave dreadful evidence of the intensity of the struggle during the last few days. The positions and trenches lately occupied by the Austrians were strewn with bodies, which lay half covered with snow, as it was impossible to bury the slain because of the rapid shifting of both lines.

The most desperate fighting was around Monte Melleta, where the Italians held one side of the eminence and the Austro-German forces the other. The enemy's object was to advance through the two valleys of Frenzela and Valstagna, which open directly into Bassano and the plains. The statement of this design is not based on conjecture, but is disclosed in its full details in an Austrian plan of attack, taken from the bodies of Austrian officers left on the field. These plans give precise directions of the hour and minute at which the advance along these two valleys to Bassano shall be carried out, as though the enemy believed no doubt existed of his successful advance.

Hardships Borne with Fortitude.

The Italians are suffering great hardships with fortitude in their battle to keep back the invaders. The observer found men huddled in caverns and caves, from which hung huge icicles. Many were absolutely worn out by their superhuman efforts and slept on the ground in blankets, with ice all about them, and drifted snow without. Rations are served once daily, but with extreme difficulty in the midst of such a whirlwind of action. The skies are gray, but stars show at night.

But, with all these rigors and bloody work, the morale and confidence of the men is at the top notch. A brigade of Alpini were seen passing to the front. They did not wear those jaunty Alpine hats with cock's feathers, as one sees them in Rome, but were figures in gray, topped with steel. They swung forward rapidly, as though eager to arrive, and to every inquiry they replied with confidence, lacking all trace of vainglory.

It is this confidence which is Italy's greatest asset at this critical moment, for the heroic defenders really believe that they will hold the enemy back.

The conduct of the Italian troops is above all praise. They are contesting every foot of the way, fighting like tigers and with spirit and confidence, even in the face of greatly superior numbers.

It is now clear that, notwithstanding the great numbers of troops employed by the enemy and his advantages of terrain, he is able to advance only very slowly now that he is not being assisted by the element of surprise, by treason, and other circumstances which favored him at first. Even if the Italians should be obliged to abandon the Piave River line they may be expected to fall back more slowly and offer still more tenacious opposition.

The monitor fleet, which is co-operating with the Italian fleet off the mouth of the Piave, is shelling heavily the enemy positions menacing Venice.

A number of American Red Cross ambulances passed through headquarters today toward the Piave front. The men and cars appear to be in good condition.

Italian aviators who have flown over the invaded districts of Venetia say they saw lines of the civilian population, under guard, headed for Austria.

William Marconi, inventor of the wireless, has arrived at headquarters and taken a place on the staff of General Diaz, the Commander in Chief.

'ONE VICTORY, ONE COMMAND!'

Italian Military Expert Demands Full Power for Allied War Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21, (Delayed.)—In an article in the Tribuna, General Corsi, the military critic of that journal, demands executive functions for the Inter-Allied War Committee.

After explaining how the Italian supreme command has been able to take the most advantage of each line of defense on the Tagliamento, Livenza, and Piave Rivers, he says it would be a crime to persist in defending lines which for military reasons cannot assure success. In its defense of the Piave, he says, the Italian left wing has been faced by all the available forces of the Central Empires and has been overcoming enormous difficulties, checking the enemy's advance, wearing him out, and preparing for the decisive battle which will be fought by all the reserves of the Allies against all the troops the Central Empires can bring into action.

"The defense of the Piave," he says, "is an episode in our epic struggle which many unforeseen incidents have rendered greater. But besides resistance there are required for victory great decisions on the part of the Entente Powers which must emanate from unity of plan and command. It is necessary to utilize time, as the enemy has known how to utilize it. To attain this end, the allied councils and committees will be useless if they do not possess executive powers. Committees which are only consultative merely serve to involve affairs, wasting time and arriving always too late with their decisions. This will be made even worse if the committees are two, viz., one military and consultive, referring its plans to a political committee which makes the ultimate decisions. There is one war and one danger; therefore there must be one victory, no more. There must be effective unity regarding military affairs.

"The Inter-Allied Military Committee must have executive powers and effective command. If it is not possible to name a generalissimo, at least we can have a single organization that is efficient and capable of instant action."

EXPECT US TO FIGHT AUSTRIA.

Italians Enthusiastic Over Rumors of a Declaration of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21, (Delayed.)—The rumors that America is about to declare war on Austria, to which the newspapers give circulation, are the subject of much excited and enthusiastic comment here.

"It is impossible," said a well-known politician today, "for the United States to abstain from open war with the Hapsburg monarchy since President Wilson's declaration that one of the essentials to victory is perfect unity of aims among the Allies. This is not attainable until America also joins in the struggle against Austria."

The Idea Nazionale says:

"The United States has been the first to deplore the lack of cohesion between the Allies, so it must be the first to desire to give practical effect to the program discussed at the Paris Conference, considering Austria-Hungary, equally with Germany, its declared enemy. If America desires to adhere to her program of contributing to the common cause, she will not be able to avoid sending help where both German and Austrian forces are operating."

ITALIANS FACING FOES ALONE.

Allied Reinforcements Held Behind Battle Line, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Italian troops alone are combatting the Austro-German forces along the Piave River line, according to authentic information obtained here today.

The Anglo-French reinforcements which have arrived in Italy have been assigned to positions which have not yet been attacked by the invaders. The exact locality of the allied forces, however, is still a military secret, as the disposition made of these forces is along a line which the allied commanders have agreed upon as being the one best adapted to the plans for defeating the enemy on the Italian front.

A semi-official dispatch from Italy today said:

"The greatest admiration is expressed for the 1st, 3d, and 4th Army Corps for having made it possible for the allied troops to arrive, organize, and prepare themselves behind the line held by our soldiers.

"The magnificent resistance of the army on the entire line from the Trentino to the Adriatic, the return of Clémenceau to the Premiership of the French Cabinet, and the victory of Lloyd George over his political enemies have produced a feeling of great optimism in Italy, which is unanimously expressed by the press.

"These favorable political and military elements are interpreted in Italy as proof of the energy and determination of the entire Entente and as the seal on the complete unity which will lead the Allies to victory.

"The statement made by Premier Clémenceau in an interview accorded to Paris newspaper men, that the Winter campaign of the Entente will be carried on in Italy, was received in Italy with general enthusiasm. Italian newspapers observe that Clémenceau's remarks with regard to the French citizens' determination to nullify the enemies' propaganda and the war sabotage may be applied to Italy as well, since this is also part of our program in the war.

"It is hardly possible even now to reconstruct the general development of the stupendous battle which has been raging for the last five days from the mouth of the Piave to Monte Tomba. On the evening of the 15th the Austro-Germans attacked with overwhelming forces the northern slope of Monte Cornella, which stands between the Piave River and the Ornigo Torrent, dominating the villages of Quero and Alano and the lateral accesses to Monte Tomba.

"The attack was preceded by intense artillery fire. Large concentrations of enemy troops had been observed in the vicinity of Monte Quero. Evidently the enemy intended to launch an assault en masse, operating from the adjacent hills toward the slopes leading to Fenera. The passage was intrusted to some units of the famous Como Brigade, who stood magnificently the shock of the assault and in a vigorous counterattack repelled the enemy, capturing prisoners and machine guns.

"At 7 o'clock the battle seemed to be over, but an hour later the enemy repeated his attacks with redoubled fury and attempted to cross the Piave with barges. The fighting continued for several hours in darkness. Finally, at midnight, the enemy was obliged to desist from any further attempt, and retired, having suffered staggering losses.

"The following day the enemy delivered attacks in three different directions between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. It was the manifest intention of the Austro-Germans to divert the attention of our troops, feel the strength of the various sectors, and take some position by surprise.

"The dense obscurity, the difficulty of the ground, and the numerical superiority of the enemy were extremely favorable to the operations of the invaders. The defenders, after heroic resistance, were compelled to retire at midnight, leaving in the hands of the enemy the much-contested heights around Monte Cornella."

DEBATE RUTHLESS SINKINGS

Beresford Charges and Lytton Denies More Losses 'Without Trace.'

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In the House of Lords today Admiral Lord Beresford, retired, called attention to the increasing number of ships that are "missing without trace" and to the disclosure in the communications of Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, of German plans for the sinking of vessels in this manner.

Lord Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Lord Beresford, said that in the three years ended with October last twelve vessels had been lost "without trace." The normal average in peace times, he added, was fifteen vessels yearly.

As the result of careful inquiry, Lord Lytton added, he had no reason to believe that such disasters were increasing.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

COL. HOUSE IN PARIS; COMMENDS BRITISH

"Glorious Somme Victory" Shows Their War Efficiency, Head of Mission Asserts.

STATEMENT MADE IN LONDON

America Building Up a Similar Power, He Points Out—Visit to England a Great Success.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Paris tonight announced the arrival there of Colonel E. M. House and the other members of the American Mission.

Prior to the departure of the Mission today, Colonel House authorized the following statement, which he asked should not be published until after the Mission reached France:

"I have been impressed by the wonderful machinery you have created here at the heart of your empire to control your part of the war. You have given the world an example of the efficiency of democracy which will be of lasting value. The glorious victory of the Somme is the beginning of the realization of this efficiency, and will hearten every lover of democracy throughout the world.

"We also are creating in Washington a vast new machinery of government to bring our resources to bear, and we shall profit by what we have seen here. We all realize that no human organization is perfect, and I am sure you will not be content with yours, any more than we will be content with ours, until the tools that we are making have accomplished the great work for which they are being forged.

"It is inspiring to feel that our two organizations will work closely and frankly together in the cause of liberty. We appreciate beyond measure the kindly reception your officials, your press, and your citizens have given us, and we will take back to America a delightful sense of your warm hospitality. Our visit has been memorable, and I hope profitable to the cause in which we are both enlisted."

The departure of the mission was made as quietly as its arrival, a fortnight ago. There was no ceremony, as comparatively few knew the time and place. Those who said farewell to the Americans included Foreign Secretary Balfour, Chief Justice Lord Reading, and the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, who walked the station platform with Colonel House and the other members of the mission for ten minutes before traintime. As the special train pulled out, Colonel House stood on the platform and waved farewell until out of sight.

One of the British party declared to The Associated Press, as the train disappeared, that the mission's visit to London had unquestionably been a great success, and had done perhaps more than any other single event to impress British officialdom with the actual significance and importance of the American entry into the war. The members of the mission, especially Colonel House, scored a personal triumph with all their British colleagues.

Both Sides Highly Pleased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—Ambassador Page, speaking today regarding the work of the American Mission, said that every one of its members was entirely satisfied with the help and co-operation they had received from the British officials. On the other side, he said, he knew the British were most favorably impressed with the zeal and ability of the American delegates.

The editor of the Westminster Gazette, whose personal relations with leading men give special value to his statements, has an article tonight in which, after speaking of the American Commission's work, he says: "Let me add that I have utterly failed to find any trace of the alleged American discontent with our methods or our conduct of the war. I have, on the contrary, during the last few days heard tributes paid by prominent Americans to British energy and efficiency and to the total British effort since 1914, which warmed the heart and flattered the pride of an Englishman. What is more, I am sure they were sincere, and prominent Englishmen who have recently returned from important work in America tell me all the stories alleging friction between Washington and London, or grave disquietude at our methods in the war, may safely be dismissed as of no account.

"Even at the risk of returning compliments, I must put in that the American Mission has impressed every one who has been brought into contact with its members with their energy and capacity and the determination of their countrymen to weigh in to the last ounce of their power. They are fully alive to the needs of the situation and their partnership is to the end, and after it for the durability and stability of the settlement.

All talk of their knowing better than other people or desiring to teach other people their business is foolish nonsense. They are as modest as they are competent, and they realize to the full that this war is a new thing in which we have bought our experience, but in learning from us they will bring new ideas and original points of view which will be of the highest value, and no one can watch their approach to the problems in front of them without having his faith strengthened and his courage renewed."

Paris Welcomes House Mission.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Colonel E. H. House and the members of the American mission which he heads arrived in Paris from England tonight. Members of the French Cabinet met the members of the mission at the station in Paris, among them MM. Pichon, Klotz, and Clementel. The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, and other members of the embassy, as well as General Pershing, attended by a large staff, were also there.

The members of the mission have come here for work and not "for a frolic," as Colonel House said. "We can come back after the war has been won," he added, "and rejoice together."

The individual members of the mission will begin immediately conferences with the various French departmental heads. When the inter-allied council begins, Colonel House, with General Bliss and Admiral Benson as his technical advisers, will participate. The other members of the mission will be in consultation in the conferences on the questions of shipping, food, blockade, munitions, and finance.

Paris will see gathered together one hundred or more men in public life, representing the allied countries—the Premiers, Foreign and War Ministers, Commanders in Chief and Chiefs of Staff of the Armies and Navies.

DISGRUNTLED CLERK SET BOMBS IN CHICAGO

Dismissed Post Office Employe Responsible for Scare at Opera Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Reinholdt A. Faust, a postal clerk, was arrested today for placing a bomb in the Auditorium Theatre at a performance last Friday night, and has made a confession to the police. He said that dissatisfaction over his pay and the treatment he received was responsible for his act. Threatening letters which he had written to James B. Forgan and Frank O. Wetmore of the First National Bank furnished the clues which revealed his identity to the police.

A second bomb, an exact duplicate of the one which caused the scare among the opera patrons Friday night, was found in his room. A large can of phosphorus, quantities of powder, a revolver, two paper sacks containing steel ball bearings, and other material, which he planned to use in further bomb making, also were found in his room.

Faust said that he set off two bombs at the Auditorium. One was a flare bomb made principally of phosphorus and which caused the flash of light when he spilled it upon the carpet. He said the second bomb was not intended to explode, but was left merely to scare the audience.

"I had worked for twenty years putting in long hours and getting low wages in the Post Office service of the United States Government," said Faust. "I had come to the state of mind where I wanted to make the rich man, who enjoys luxury with little effort on his part, to pay me something. I wrote to Mr. Forgan and to Mr. Wetmore, not because I wanted to bother them any more than any one else, but because they were rich."

Take Your Cue In Overcoats From The Sharp "Shopper"

VALUE is a word that some merchants seem to have re-discovered this season. Here, Value needs no dusting off and furbishing up, for it has been kept bright, through daily practice, since this business was founded.

Men are prone to scoff at the woman "shopper," but don't forget, you of the self-thought Superior Sex, that through *comparison calls* she gets the pennymost measure of what her money owes her.

Before you buy an Overcoat at $25 to $65 *make comparisons!* You who come here last, will wish you had come first.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

ARREST A SOLDIER AS A SPY SUSPECT

Continued from Page 1.

you may find it possible to show such impudence in other lands, it will not be permitted in the courts of the United States. You are now ordered to apologize to this Court for the remarks you have just uttered."

Welsh immediately apologized. He was held in $2,500 bail for trial, and as no bondsman appeared was sent to the Tombs.

The Gaelic-American, of which John Devoy is the editor, in this week's issue devotes most of its space to attacks on American newspapers and all Americans who do not favor the Sinn Fein cause. Devoy and his paper are now the subject of a Federal investigation.

The Gaelic American also in this week's issue takes up the defense of the Sinn Fein rioters who several weeks ago assaulted American bluejackets in the streets of Cork. As a result of the attack on his men, Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the destroyer force in European waters, issued an order forbidding American bluejackets to visit Cork. Subsequently hotelkeepers and merchants of Cork protested when they found they were losing American trade worth thousands of dollars. Admiral Sims, however, so far as is known has not seen fit to countermand his order.

"Fraternizing with the English soldiers and sailors," says the Gaelic American, "has not improved the morals of the Americans, and that is the reason why a few of Uncle Sam's boys threw moderation and discretion to the winds. It was against this small number who disregarded every canon of decency that the Cork Vigilance Committee was organized. There were no indiscriminate attacks on American marines, the efforts of the committee being directed to prevention rather than punishment."

The article then proceeds to accuse the "marines," of "flaunting immorality" on the streets of Cork. Throughout the article the Gaelic American refers to the Americans as "marines" despite the fact that the dispatch said that the men attacked were bluejackets who were set upon and beaten because they were Americans fighting with the Allies and not "for Germany on behalf of the Sinn Fein." There has been no indication in dispatches that any marines are on duty in Ireland.

German "rumor mongers" are at work, and reports are being spread of disasters to American transports. A report which was repeated by many people yesterday was that one of the largest of the vessels in the transport service had been blown up at sea. Investigation showed that there was no ground whatever for the spreading of such information. The Secret Service is now trying to trace the source of these reports.

SOLDIER HELD AS A SPY.

Fort Logan Authorities to Intern a German Who Enlisted in Kansas.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—Max Linder, a soldier in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Logan, near here, was arrested today as a German spy. Linder, according to the United States District Attorney's office here, entered the army at Ellis, Kan., and was transferred to the local post, where he was assigned to work in the bakery. His accent attracted attention.

Although a stranger in Denver, Federal officers said, he had no difficulty in meeting persons at several remote places, and the officers said they had no doubt he had enlisted in the army with the intention of serving the German Emperor.

Authority to intern him has been asked of the Attorney General.

Death in Pershing's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The War Department today received a report from General Pershing that Private Harry M. Moreland, Engineers, died Nov. 12 of double pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Anna M. Moreland, lives at 841 North Luzerne Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Have You Tried the Juiciest Grapefruit in the World?

There's a flavor in TROPIKO Grapefruit which you will never find in any other—a tart, sweet flavor that delights. It's a vivacious sort of flavor that brings the blue of tropic skies and the tang of tropic seas home to your table. There's just enough sugar—just enough acid.

TROPIKO Grapefruit has been developed with this idea—to give the greatest amount of juice having the finest flavor. Then, to make sure that every piece of fruit bearing the name TROPIKO lives up to this ideal, every piece is *selected*. When you buy TROPIKO Grapefruit you are getting not only the finest flavor but 25 per cent more juice than in any other.

Tropiko GRAPEFRUIT

"Juiciest Fruit in the World"

The leading growers of Porto Rico, associated in the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, have co-operated in producing this unusual fruit. The name TROPIKO on the wrapper of the fruit you buy means that these growers have selected that individual piece of fruit as meeting in every way the highest standards of fruit-growing. No fruit not meeting these standards is sold under the TROPIKO brand.

Your dealer has TROPIKO Grapefruit or can get it for you easily.

ASK YOUR DEALER

To get you some of this Grapefruit. Tell him you want to try it.

Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, 202 Franklin St., New York.

A Straightforward Definition of

The Franklin Simon Policy of Selling *Men's Shoes*

and a few remarks on the senseless and indiscriminate use of the word VALUE!

THE Franklin Simon Shoe Shop for Men is a shop, not a bargain counter. To be brutally frank, we are not giving anything away—and we are not giving anything away by telling you that nobody else is!!!

The standard prices of Franklin Simon Men's Shoes are:

Franklin Shoes for Men . . $7.00
Banister Shoes for Men . . $9.50
Thomas Cort Shoes for Men $14.00

And they are not advertised for less during the regular season.

What is a value, as some shops use it? It is like a man's estimate of himself—purely a matter of personal opinion!

All Franklin Simon Shoes for Men are made for the Franklin Simon Shoe Shop and they are never by any chance "clean-ups," "bought-ups" or "left-overs."

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street—Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

B. & O. R. R. Warehouse, N. Y.
M. A. Long, Engineer.

"Turner for Concrete"

Don't pass up the advantages of a concrete building for fear it cannot be erected in winter. 13% of Turner's contracts are winter work and never a penalty for delay.

TURNER Construction Co

"Clothing For Men & Young Men That's All"

Georges

A Belt in the Back

or a belt all around is the vogue of the day.

Georges are showing in all three Greater New York stores a remarkable assortment of belted overcoats in plain blue, brown, green and khaki shades and every conceivable smart fancy mixture—both straight shoulders and raglans, single and double breasted.

Plenty of modified styles—for more conservative dressers

$18
$20
$25
$30

Up to the finest Ulsters and Ulsterettes at $60 & $75.

Among the assortments are a number of English Mandelberg weather-proofed coats.

Fur-Collared Coats

Splendid variety, plain and fancies. Close-fitting or full swagger models, plain or with all around belt. Choice of Beaver, Nutria, Hudson or Near Seal collars.

$25 to $100

Both New York Stores Open Evenings

Georges

TWO New York Stores

42 West 34th
Between Broadway and 5th Ave.

Broadway at 36th
Marlborough Hotel Building.

BROOKLYN
400 Fulton St.
Cor. Gallatin Place, formerly "Matthews' Corner."

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia

Window Shades

We prefer competition on a specification basis, as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.
We will assist you in obtaining bids.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work. Bestling and ventilation.

No payment accepted unless satisfied.

FREDERIC M. WHITNEY
Engineer & Contractor
347 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

FIGHTING BLOOD UP IN PERSHING'S MEN

So Keen for the Fray They Sometimes Battle Among Themselves, Says Chas. D. Norton.

FURNISH FUN FOR FRENCH

Loaded in Freight Cars, the Americans Convulse Onlookers by Bleating and Mooing Like Sheep and Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Charles D. Norton of the Red Cross War Council, who has just returned from a visit to the British, French, and Italian fronts, related his experiences at a meeting today of Red Cross workers at headquarters here. He said:

"Our troops in France are in high spirits. They are keen to fight. A group of Santa Fé Railway engineers got into a hot quarrel with a group of Union Pacific men, and the Red Cross nurses who took them off to the hospital in the ambulance said, 'Why do you fight each other? Why don't you wait and fight the Germans?' 'That's just the trouble, Miss: there ain't any Germans here,' was the reply.

"Our men complain somewhat of the cold and speak particularly of the comfort given by the Red Cross sweaters. The French enjoy humor, but they have had little occasion to laugh during the last three years. All along the line I heard French officers laughing at the antics of the men of one of our regiments.

"On leaving their ship, instead of Pullman cars or comfortable American day coaches, they found on the dock freight cars bearing the mark: 'For twenty men or eight beasts.' Instantly each carload of troops adopted the character of an animal, and as they passed through the stations crowded with welcoming Frenchmen one carload would burst into bleating like sheep, another would whinny like horses, or moo like cattle.

"French officers praised without reserve the Red Cross canteen work at a railroad centre near the front, where Miss Margery Nott and her assistants are doing a wonderful work. A freight shed beside the station has been converted by the soldiers themselves, many of them Beaux Arts men, into an attractive hotel, where a shower bath, a clean bed, and a good supper can be had for 30 cents or less. Formerly those troops on their way home for a six-day leave would arrive at and leave this important junction tired, dirty, and hungary. If they bought anything it was at highwaymen's prices. Now they go home clean, fed, rested. That helps morale.

"The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are doing fine work in this respect, everywhere working hand-in-glove with our Red Cross. In the London hut I always found a large number of sailors making the most of the home comforts and the friendly hospitality of the place."

Mr. Norton predicted that, given needed war requirements, the Italians would make a great fight to recapture lost ground.

"Americans do not realize what a gallant fight the Italians have made," said Mr. Norton. "I visited the entire Italian front one week before the disaster, at the moment of their greatest success. Every Italian General at the front commented on the fact that the Austrian pressure was daily growing more intense, that they were up against more Germans and more big guns every day that passed.

"The Italian has played a glorious part in this war, and if the new spirit of team play among the Allies results in his securing certain definite war requirements he will make a great fight to recapture the lost ground. Fortunately, in this emergency our Red Cross was prepared, as we were not when the Germans pushed the French to the Marne.

"When thousands of refugees from the Venetian Plains poured toward Milan they were met by our Red Cross men and Red Cross supplies, rushed in special trains from France. It was the one hundred million dollar fund that made this possible. We cannot overestimate the value of such help in such a crisis. It heartens them to realize that the American fairy godmother is on their side. Every American who has given a dollar or has done one bit of work for the Red Cross has helped to win this war, for in so desperate a struggle morale is all-important."

WILL NOTIFY BERLIN OF ALIEN RESTRICTIONS

United States Doing No More to Germans Than Germany Did to Americans Long Ago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The German Government will be informed of the steps taken under President Wilson's latest alien enemy proclamation to impose restrictions on unnaturalized Germans in this country, it was stated today, in order to assure the Berlin authorities that no abuse of their countrymen here is contemplated. Through the neutral embassies now representing the hostile Governments at the two capitals, the information will be conveyed that the United States is doing no more to German subjects here than Germany did to Americans there long ago.

Along with this report, it is understood, will be sent a memorandum of the German sailors in this country held as prisoners of war, civilians interned as dangerous aliens, and crews of the former German merchantmen detained under guard by the immigration authorities. The number of unnaturalized Germans already interned does not exceed 800, and officials do not expect an increase of more than two or three hundred at the most as a result of failure to obey the new regulations establishing prohibited zones about wharves, piers and warehouses, and compelling registration. The men interned are comfortably housed in barracks at military prisons, receive their food, clothing and lodging, and many are allowed to work and receive pay.

The prisoners of war, sailors from the German war vessels, are maintained in simple comfort, but without luxury, at several forts where there are military prisons. The men receive food, clothing and lodging, tobacco, and a few other incidental subsistence supplies, and the officers receive the pay and privileges of their corresponding ranks in the United States Navy.

The Department of Justice had nearly completed today the regulations for registration of unnaturalized Germans, and it was thought they might be promulgated by next Monday. It was stated authoritatively that there would be no provision for exemptions to the rules established in the President's proclamation, although hundreds of pleas for exemption have been received from Germans living or having business places within one hundred yards of docks and wharves, and from Germans who must leave the District of Columbia. Among those who must leave Washington before Dec. 15 are a few employes of neutral embassies.

Malvy Demands a Trial.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—With a view to an inquiry on the charges of treason made against him, Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill providing that the Chamber name a committee of thirty-three members with a view to sending M. Malvy before the high court on the treason charge.

GENERAL CHANGE IN TIME TABLES. Important changes will be made Nov. 25 in time tables Pennsylvania R. R.—Advt.

MAY ARREST HILKEN IN ALIENATION SUIT

Court Order Issued Against German Steamship Agent in Action for $50,000 Damages.

An application for an order of arrest for Paul G. Hilken, former agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Baltimore and representative of the German corporation which sent the undersea merchant vessel, the Deutschland, to this country, was made to Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday by counsel for Guy A. Reynolds, who has sued Hilken for $50,000 damages, charging that he alienated the affections of Mrs. Frances Billings Reynolds, daughter of William Ferry Billings. She eloped and married Reynolds in 1911 when he was her father's chauffeur. The case is involved in the recent divorce suit against William Ferry Billings by Mrs. Mary M. Billings.

The application for Hilken's arrest was made on the ground that he may not be in this State when the case is tried and that the plaintiff may not be able to collect any judgments that may be obtained against him in the suit.

Justice Goff granted the application and announced that when Hilken is apprehended he may be released in $2,000 bail. Edward A. Brown, attorney for Hilken, told the court that his client was now in Milwaukee on business, but will return for the trial.

Reynolds's attorney attached to his application for Hilken's arrest letters alleged to have been written to Mrs. Reynolds, and also charged Hilken of disloyalty to this Government and with accusing President Wilson of being unneutral toward Germany prior to this country's declaration of war. A letter on which Reynolds based this charge in part is as follows:

"Heaven only knows what will come next. Of course I am not complaining at the action now taken by the President. Wilson could not do otherwise now. The pity of it is that his action and inaction during the past two years have brought the country to the point where the present step is unavoidable. Personally I believe it means war with Germany, and not only I, but ten million or more citizens of the United States, will be in the position of seeing the land of their birth at war with the land of their fathers.

"So often it has been said, 'My country, right or wrong.' I've tried to feel this, but honestly I cannot. I feel so absolutely and completely that President Wilson and his advisers have, by their unneutral and unfair attitude toward Germany, brought Germany to the point where she could do nothing else. In other words, that the United States is so entirely in the wrong that I simply could not support a war against Germany. It takes more courage, I believe, to stand out against the mob than to drift with it; but I'm not afraid, and am willing to accept all the consequences of being avoided and shunned, &c., just so you love me, dearest."

AMERICAN IDLERS ROUNDED UP IN PARIS

200 Former Ambulance Drivers Have Choice of Enlisting in Army or Coming Home.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Paris Herald reports that more than 200 young Americans wearing the uniforms of ambulance drivers have been rounded up recently by the American military authorities. The numbers of their passports were taken, and they were told to call at headquarters, where all but five appeared. There they were informed again that they must enlist in some branch of the active service overseas or they would be sent back to America, where they would be dealt with as the circumstances warranted.

As for the five who did not appear at headquarters, The Herald adds, it is reported that when they are found harsh measures against them will be taken.

The American Provost Marshal General here, explaining the round-up of the ambulance men, said that about 300 young men whose enlistment as ambulance drivers in the French army had expired, had refused to enlist in the American army and were loitering about Paris. They have been informed that within a fortnight they must enlist or return to America. The French authorities will be asked to cancel their residence permits, and the American army authorities will take up their passports unless they enlist or return voluntarily to the United States.

The Provost Marshal General asserted that many of these men had not registered under the selective draft law, having left the United States before registration day, and that their presence in Paris, where they are idle, would not be tolerated. He added that many of these men were receiving money from home, where it was believed they were still in active service. The entire personnel still remaining in the ambulance and transport sections of the American Field Service and similar organizations has been enlisted in the American army, and no volunteers remain.

WHITE RATS VICTORIOUS.

Labor Convention Votes to Support Their Union Organization.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The troubles that have beset actors in trying to unionize their ranks claimed the attention of the American Federation of Labor for three hours this afternoon. A motion by the committee on adjustment for a complete reorganization of union actors was voted down by the convention after the delegates had listened to pleas against such a course made by representatives of the White Rats, the existence of which as an organization was threatened by the resolution.

Harry Montford and James W. Fitzpatrick, White Rats officers, led the fight against the resolution. They admitted that the membership of the White Rats had fallen off by the thousand, but said this was due to repressive policies of the vaudeville managers that had made it impossible for an actor to be a White Rat and keep his position on a vaudeville circuit. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the actors' organizations knocking at the door of the federation were too closely identified with the managers and booking agencies.

"This is the annual drive on the White Rats," he said, "and it is inspired by the same sinister motive that prompted previous attacks, and that motive is to destroy the only militant organization of actors in the country."

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the Executive Council "urge all actors to join the White Rats actors' union and that all organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to offer the White Rats every possible assistance." This motion was adopted with only a few dissenting votes.

A subscription of $10,000 to the Canadian Victory Bond issue was announced by President Gompers. To the fraternal delegates from Canada and Great Britain gold watches and rings were presented as momentos of their visit.

NEGRO ASKS TO SEE BALLOTS

Candidate for Alderman Hopes to Overcome Small Plurality.

James C. Thomas, Jr., the Harlem negro lawyer who ran for Alderman on the Republican ticket and was defeated by Frank Mullen, Tammany candidate, by 2,832 to 2,431 on the face of the returns, applied to Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday for an inspection of all the ballots cast. His attorney was Abraham Brekstone, who was defeated narrowly for Municipal Court Justice by his Tammany rival, Samson Friedlander, although the other Republican judicial candidates in that district won.

Counsel for Mullen contended that Lawyer Brekstone was interested as much in seeing the ballots in his own behalf as for his client. It was also contended that the Republican Legislature gerrymandered the district in an effort to make it a safely Republican negro district, and that the Assembly candidate, Johnson, a negro, won. The court will hear the case on Nov. 26.

SHIP PROJECT MEETS LLOYD GEORGE MARK

6,703,300 Tons by 1919 Are Considered Assured by Washington Plans.

MAY SOON ADD 1,000,000

Pacific Coast Men Offer Bonus to Workers—Committee to Start National "Drive."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—If, as stated by Premier Lloyd George, the construction of 6,000,000 tons of shipping by Jan. 1, 1919, will defeat the best efforts of the German submarines, the United States Shipping Board is satisfied that the feat can be accomplished with the co-operation of the shipbuilders and organized labor. The drive is now on in earnest.

An official of the Shipping Board stated today that, exclusive of about 2,500,000 tons of shipping under foreign contract which was commandeered on the stocks by the Shipping Board, and which will begin to come from the ways in ever-increasing numbers within the next sixty days, the contracts actually let, with the proviso that the vessels shall be completed by the date named by Lloyd George, are as follows:

58 composite ships, 207,000 tons.
345 steel ships, 2,665,400 tons.
778 wooden ships, 1,330,900 tons.
Total of new ships contracted for to be delivered by Jan. 1, 1919, 4,203,300 tons.

Contracts which may be let within the next few weeks are not taken into consideration in the compilation. They may represent another 1,000,000 tons.

The 4,500,300 tons of new shipping actually contracted for and the 2,500,000 tons which were commandeered by the Government and which are now being rushed to completion give a grand total of 6,703,300 tons which will be assured by Jan. 1, 1919, if all interests cooperate in a patriotic endeavor to defeat Germany's dangerous weapon.

The call has gone out from the Shipping Board to working men in every part of the country to do their duty in the time of stress and it is confidently expected that both labor and the builders will respond.

Within a short time a committee will start on a swing through the country with the approval of the Shipping Board to urge working men to get into the shipbuilding task and help their country. It is the hope of Chairman Hurley and other officials of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation that it may be possible to put two or three shifts a day at work in the most important yards.

The Shipping Board is building up a program for the construction of not less than 11,000,000 tons of shipping to extend over into the year 1919. When the movement for the rapid construction of ships gets under way, it was stated, that amount of tonnage should be turned out by July, 1919.

BROTHERHOODS TO MODIFY DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

ment of the heads of the brotherhoods, namely, that the men whom they represented were not inclined to contend for anything which they did not deem necessary to their own maintenance and the maintenance of their families, and that they would be willing in case any critical situation of controversy should arise to consider any proposed solution in a spirit of accommodation and of patriotic purpose.

The officials of the brotherhoods declined to interpret their statement. Others familiar with the situation interpreted the position of the brotherhoods to mean that they would insist upon a wage increase sufficient to meet somewhat the increased cost of living and that these demands would be placed before the railroad managers shortly. It is believed that the President argued with the officials that the railroads could not meet their original demands with the net revenues reduced as a result of the increases in fuel, labor, and taxes.

That the brotherhoods intend to modify their wage demands and are hopeful of obtaining some concessions from the carriers, if the 15 per cent. increase case is decided favorably to the railroads, is apparent here tonight. In other words, the brotherhoods informed the President that some increase in wages was necessary and that they would present their position to the carriers, but would not go to the length of a strike if the railroads rejected the proposition. That the brotherhoods would insist upon a wage increase and, failing to receive satisfactory treatment from the railroad managers, leave the issue entirely to the President, was explained to have been one of the offers made by the brotherhoods.

Situation in a Nutshell.

Summarized, the situation, as explained by officials and others, is:

The brotherhoods will modify their demands for an increase in wages sufficient to meet the increased cost of living.

Failing to obtain satisfactory results from the railroad managers they will not force a strike.

President Wilson is expected to suggest a means of settlement of the dispute if the controversy cannot be adjusted by the men and the railroads.

Inasmuch as the railroad Presidents have informed President Wilson that they will leave the matter entirely in his hands and abide by the results, it would seem that the President would be compelled to bring about a settlement of the issue. The position of both sides seems to be virtually the same, and Administration advisers predict a peaceful adjustment.

Some of the brotherhood officials expressed a lack of confidence in the commission now existing for the settlement of railroad disputes. These men said that the existing plan of settling wage disputes did not meet with their approval. The idea was advanced that labor would be better satisfied if a commission modeled after the British commission were created.

President Wilson listened to the position of the trainmen, as presented by their officials, and offered no suggestion as to the proposed commission. He made it plain, as in previous utterances, that the Administration would permit no strike at this time.

A definite issue in the wage negotiations, it was assured, could not be reached before the first of the year, as the demands will not be presented until Dec. 1. Future developments will depend, first, upon the carriers' disposition of the new demands, and second, in event of a deadlock, upon further negotiations agreed to at today's meeting at the White House.

Echo of Adamson Act.

An echo of the railroad crisis of a year ago was heard today in the Supreme Court, when the Government filed a brief supporting the decision of the Arkansas Federal Court that the Adamson act applied to all railroads, regardless of whether they had a wage dispute pending at the time the law was enacted. The Fort Smith & Western Railway Company appealed from the decision.

"Congress did not undertake to investigate the conditions surrounding different roads," said the Government's brief. "It merely faced the fact that the commerce of the country was about to be tied up and endeavored to adopt a general measure to give relief. If it had known, as it probably did not, that there were some roads whose men would not join in the strike, it doubtless would still have passed an act applying to all alike. But slight knowledge of human nature is necessary to make it apparent that if relief had been granted to some and withheld from others, the result would have been new dissatisfaction which would speedily have brought about another emergency of the same kind to be dealt with."

ROUND-UP GERMAN AGENTS.

Men in Boston Made Frequent Trips and Had Plenty of Money.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Three Germans whose travels and plentiful money supplies had aroused the suspicion of Federal officials were arrested today and their internment for the period of the war was recommended to Washington by United States Marshal Mitchell. The men are Hans Miller, Heinrich Kox, and Alfred Wittig.

Wittig conducts a massage parlor, but has kept Department of Justice agents busy during the last few weeks following his trips in the Middle West. He told the Federal authorities that he went west to get married. The other men in custody are cooks. Federal agents say they believe all have been connected with German propaganda.

Tar and Feathers for Accused Minnesotan.

OSAKIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Because of alleged disloyal remarks, E. H. Stratemeyer, a naturalized American of German extraction, received a coat of tar and feathers last night. Stratemeyer told the authorities he did not recognize any of his assailants.

EXPLAINS ADMISSIONS TAX.

Revenue Collector Warns Hall Proprietors Against Evasions.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, with headquarters at 1,150 Broadway, said last night that there appeared to be wide misunderstanding of the question of what was a charitable organization under the Federal admissions tax law.

"A number of large halls, casinos, and other places," Collector Eisner said, "which are rented to societies, clubs, and organizations, have been permitting entertainments to be held without any collection of admissions tax, because those responsible for the entertainment have informed the proprietors of the places in question that in each case the object of the affair was 'charitable.'

"It has come to my notice that societies with titles like 'the Jolly Rounders,' the 'Happy Ramblers,' the 'Minnehahas,' and other euphonious and attractive names have not charged a tax. The charity to which the proceeds of these entertainments have been devoted, in some instances, consists in raising a fund to aid in the defense of some member who may be charged with a transgression of the penal law, or to swell the fund for future entertainments.

"Similarly, there are a number of societies with sick and death benefits, that are giving entertainments, the proceeds of which are devoted to the sick and death benefit fund. The admission to such entertainment will be taxable, because even if only nontaxable admissions are those which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educadtional or charitable institutions, societies or organizatons. The fact that one feature of the organization may be in the nature of charity is not sufficient."

The Collector said that proprietors of these halls who might be in doubt as to any question, should communicate with the Internal Revenue office, where they would receive correct information. Mr. Eisner added that when an entertainment had been given and no tax collected, and those responsible for the entertainment could not be traced by his office, the proprietor of the hall would be held responsible.

OPEN BIG DRIVE TO AID TRADE ACCEPTANCES

Nation-Wide Movement Launched Under Auspices of Credit Men's Association.

A country-wide movement for the adoption of the trade acceptance in place of the open book method of credit, as an effective means of meeting the largely increasing demands of the Government on the credit facilities of the nation, was launched last night by the American Trade Acceptance Council at a meeting held at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the New York Credit Men's Association. More than 700 representatives of banking and mercantile concerns were present.

W. F. H. Koelsch, in introducing the speakers, said that the necessity of converting open accounts into self-liquidating commercial paper must be universally recognized and prompt steps taken to bring about this important change in commercial practice.

Robert H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told the meeting that the Federal Reserve Board stood ready to uphold the campaign in behalf of the general adoption of the trade acceptance, as "the attainment of this end will be a constructive contribution toward banking progress."

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving National Bank, and Chairman of the American Trade Acceptance Council, said that it was fortunate for the trade acceptance that its possibilities of merit were not confined to the purposes of small business, or big business, or indeed of any particular class of business.

"The acceptance cause is a worthy one," Mr. Pierson declared. "In the present national emergency this method is destined to play a most important part—its national use will go far toward converting into active and usable form the immense value now unavailable because of the general existence of improper methods. The obligation of the council is to present the trade acceptance cause in such a manner as to do fullest justice to its most substantial merit—that of business and financial assistance to extend complete co-operation to the end that there may be developed financial machinery which may properly supplement national effort in the all-important task of winning the war."

George Woodruff, President of the First National Bank, Joliet, Ill., whose subject was, "The Retail Merchant and the Trade Acceptance," said the time had come for merchants in each community in the United States to get together and agree to adopt the trade acceptance as the universal business custom for all.

The campaign in behalf of the trade acceptance will be continued today under the auspices of the American Trade Acceptance Council, which will hold meetings at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., in the assembly room of the Merchants Association in the Woolworth Building for the discussion of the subject.

WANTS ALL TRANSIT UNDER CITY CONTROL

Whitney Would Synchronize Surface Lines with Subways and Elevated Roads.

In an address made last night before the Queens Chamber of Commerce at Flushing, Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney warily discussed the question of municipal ownership. He led up to the subject with statements concerning the progress made in supplying the city with rapid transit, and then said that the war was rapidly convincing the public of the necessity for direct governmental control and even operation of activities necessary to the national interest. He declared that two decades ago this city determined upon the municipalization of transportation, and that the application of the principle had proceeded until the city had now more than $200,000,000 invested in transit properties and had, "in municipal ownership, the great trunk transit lines of the city."

Mr. Whitney said the fact that the public was not completely served by either a rapid transit or a surface system became more apparent, and that a striking illustration was shown in Brooklyn, where Subways and elevated roads built by the city were being operated as a unit with privately owned elevated lines, and at the same time a great network of surface lines, controlled by the same holding company, were operated as an independent system. After discussing the possible methods of coordinating the various systems so that the public would be better served, Mr. Whitney said the commission could not hope to use the surface lines properly until there was a more complete method of public control of them.

HELD AS GERMAN SPIES.

Men at Rockford Camp Charged with Having Fraudulent Passports.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Arpad Egon von Dillmont and Leo Nicholas Hochman, alleged spies, were ordered held without bail after a hearing today before Immigration Inspector Charles H. Paul. They are charged with having entered the country on fraudulent passports, coming from Buenos Aires.

Von Dillmont was arrested after his appearance at the army cantonment at Rockford armed with a pass giving him the right to take pictures.

PEKING GAZETTE SILENCED.

Japanese Legation Protested Against Hostile Articles.

PEKING, Wednesday, Nov. 21, (Delayed.)—The Peking Gazette, which recently published a number of anti-Japanese articles, has been suspended by the authorities.

The suppression of the newspaper, which has denounced the policy of Japan toward China, came after a protest had been made by the Japanese Legation.

WATER

Imported ginger ales owed much of their superior quality to the water used.

Clysmic Ginger Ale has the superior quality now—because it is made from Clysmic sparkling table water.

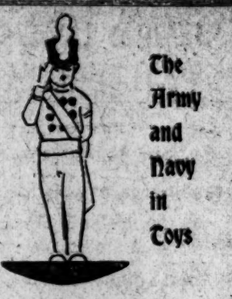
And what's more, every bottle of this beverage is actually aged before it is offered for sale.

MADE WITH CLYSMIC NATURALLY SOLD WATER

Clysmic Ginger Ale

BOTTLED AND BOTTLED BY CLYSMIC SPRING CO. WALKERSVILLE, MD.

KNITTING YARNS
By the pound and hank.
ARMY AND NAVY COLORS
503 Fifth Ave.
KNITTING YARN CO.



The Army and Navy in Toys

What a gay place is the Lilliputian Bazaar Toy Shop! The flags of every Entente nation are unfurled. There, too, are soldiers, guns, sailors, aeroplanes, ambulances, boats and all the necessary paraphernalia to wage either land or sea battles.

No young soldier or sailor should miss this sight!

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-fifth St.
You never pay more at Best's.

No Needles to change.
Can be made to play all makes of Records.

Special Offer on The NEW EDISON

PAY nothing down on the instrument. Pay only for a selection of records. We will deliver the instrument of your choice to your home at once. No further payments for thirty days. Then small monthly payments as arranged.

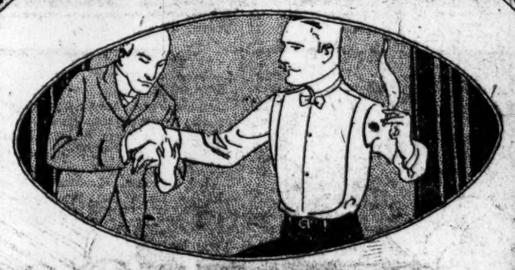
This is an ideal opportunity for you to own Mr. Edison's great musical instrument, which Re-Creates music, on a plan by which you scarcely feel the expense. You make no large payments at any time.

Thomas A. Edison

Come in Today

Hear the New Edison recital in our concert hall. Compare this Re-Created music with the reproductions you have heard on talking machines. Then ask, if you wish, about our special easy payment offer.

The Edison Shop
The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop.
473 Fifth Ave. Opposite the Public Library



Something Special—
Men's Evening Shirts
Made to Measure $3.24

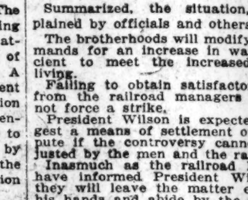
So that more men may know about our facilities for tailoring to your measure and taste garments of unusual quality, fit and refinement, we make this timely, special offer at the very beginning of the social season.

These shirts may be ordered with either pique or imported linen bosoms and cuffs. They will be cut and tailored with care in our own custom shirt workrooms.

We take just pride in our custom shirt making. Ask about the fabrics and prices of custom-made shirts for daytime wear.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York City



Snappy cold weather food—says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
MADE OF CORN
An all Year Food

Charming Gifts of Hand-Made SLOANE FURNITURE

IN our Division of Furniture there is a profusion of small pieces which will prove most acceptable Holiday remembrances.

The selection includes Nests of Tables and decorative little Stands in lacquer, mahogany and satin-wood; graceful occasional Chairs and Stools; finely made Desks for the living room or library; dainty Writing Tables for the boudoir; handsome Screens; beautiful Lamps and Mirrors; Book Ends and other table and desk accessories of unique character—each article distinguished by exquisite design and workmanship.

W. & J. SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE & 47th STREET, NEW YORK

The Masterpiece of Underwear Making
Imperial
"DROP SEAT" Union Suit FOR MEN

The most comfortable Union Suits that men can wear—they won't slip, sag or bind, but will give with every move of the body—the "drop seat" prevents gaping and spreading of the crotch.

In Cotton, Worsted or Wool and in every weight and size.

$1.75, $2.25 *and up to* $4.50

Sold Exclusively by
Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th Street, 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3rd Avenue—Open Evenings

WOMEN CONDEMN SUFFRAGE PACIFISM

Draft a Platform Charging Pro-German Effort for the Federal Amendment.

FEAR A WAR REFERENDUM

Mrs. Wadsworth Presides at Meeting in Washington Which Takes Aggressive Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—An aggressive attitude against woman suffrage, feminism, and socialism was taken today by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage here in adopting a new national platform. The association put itself on record as stoutly opposed to what it characterized as pro-German-pacifist effort to put through the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

The opponents of woman suffrage declared themselves for man-power in Government control. They affirmed that "the oath of members of Congress to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all foreign and domestic enemies morally and truly applies to the present Constitution and to the proposed Federal Suffrage Amendment."

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of United States Senator Wadsworth, presided at the conference, at which twenty-five States were represented.

The new platform adopted by the association, a copy of which is to be sent to President Wilson, sets forth:

That in the recent election in New York State woman suffrage was carried by the increased pro-German, pacifist, and Socialist vote cast in New York City.

That the suffrage victory in New York has caused suffragists, Socialists, and pacifists to demand the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage amendment.

That the present Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the several States and the national platforms of both great parties "recognize the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

That the passage of the proposed Federal amendment would encourage all pro-Germans, pacifists, and Socialists of both sexes in their demands for a national referendum on the war.

That such a referendum could lead only to a division of public opinion and become an instrument for the encouragement of resistance to the selective draft and to army discipline.

That the Federal suffrage amendment is undemocratic and unjust; a destruction of the right of self-Government and would tremendously increase racial problems and all other problems of American democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the oath administered to all members of Congress and officers of the United States Government "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all foreign and domestic enemies," morally and truly applies to the present Constitution and to the proposed Federal Suffrage amendment, and

That the association, in harmony with its past principles and present ideals adopt and take appropriate action to defend the following national platform:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE STANDS:

For home and national defense against woman suffrage, feminism, and socialism.

For man-power in government, believing that democracy must be strong to be safe.

For the preservation of the established foundations of the American Republic as a model for the world.

For the enforcement of the constitutional right of each State to settle the question of woman suffrage for itself.

For efficiency and progress, without waste and duplication in Government.

For the conservation of the best womanhood of all conditions and stations of life.

For the ultimate union of women of all classes and creeds along nonpartisan lines, so that the interests of womanhood, childhood, and civilization may be advanced free from the strife and division of politics, factions, and parties.

For the retention of the best ideals of the past, adapted to the advantages and opportunities given to women under modern conditions, so that the fundamental principles of morality, of patriotism, and of world progress may be more firmly established in the present and future generations.

FLAGLER HEIRS FIGHT BEQUEST TO BINGHAM

Relatives of Widow Join in Action to Keep $5,000,000 Given in Codicil.

The heirs at law of Mrs. Lily Flagler Bingham, other than her husband, Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, have joined to fight the bequest of $5,000,000 made to Judge Bingham by his wife a few days before her sudden death in Kentucky last July. This became known yesterday when Judge William A. Brown of Pensacola, Fla., and William R. Kenan, brother of Mrs. Bingham, who have been appointed executors by the Probate Court in Florida of the will and first codicil, but not of the second codicil carrying Judge Bingham's bequest, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court here asking the New York court to join with the Florida court in probating the will and first codicil, which gives $125,000 to the Flagler Hospital at St. Augustine. The petitioners also ask to be appointed ancillary executors in this State and for an order giving them control of Mrs. Bingham's property in New York, including $1,500,000 in cash and securities deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company.

MINERS MUST PAY DAMAGES

$200,000 Verdict Against Them in Bache-Denman Suit.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 22.—The jury in the suit of the Bache-Denman syndicate against the United Mine Workers and others this afternoon returned a verdict in the Federal Court awarding the plaintiffs damages in the sum of $200,000.

Under the Sherman act the plaintiffs are entitled to three times this amount, or $600,000.

The plaintiffs sued for $2,250,000, alleging their properties had been damaged to that amount by the acts of violence of the union miners at their Prairie Creek Mines in Sebastian Country in July, 1914, following the attempt of the mine operators to work their mines with non-union men. Several lives were sacrificed in the shooting that occurred.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America will begin immediate preparations for taking to the higher courts the case decided at Fort Smith, Ark., in the Federal Court there awarding $200,000 damages to the Bache-Denman syndicate, it was said at the mine workers' headquarters here today.

WOMEN, AFTER TIFF, PUT LOYALTY FIRST

Continued from Page 1.

no question of that being the sentiment of the entire State, and since this does put the matter a little more emphatically and more clearly before our opponents who are ready and eager to criticise, I think we should make it just as clear as we can that this is what we stand for. It seems unnecessary to us, because we know our own loyalty, but it might be a very good thing in the face of the criticisms."

The amendment then was put and carried overwhelmingly, though there was a loud minority of nays. That ended the incident.

Less acrimonious, but even more prolonged and earnest, was the discussion during which the future policy of the organization was determined. It arose over an amendment to the constitution proposed by Miss Harriet May Mills, which sought to change the name to the New York State League of Women Citizens. The debate over the proposal was the most extended of the session, and it resulted finally in rejection of the amendment. The chief interest which attached to it was that it disclosed a strong undercurrent of sentiment among the delegates for turning all the energies of the organization to the task of educating women voters, now that suffrage has been won in New York State.

Work of Education.

Next the women devoted themselves to a long, informal conference as to just what was to be the program of the up-State local organizations. Several women had told during the previous debate how their local bodies had wished to disband on election night, feeling that the suffrage fight was over. A score or more short speeches all pointed to the deep interest the women were taking in their new problem of citizenship.

In the end it was decided informally that the Executive Board should formulate an educational program before the county conventions are held early in the Spring, and that meantime local bodies should do what they could toward extending their enrollment and starting the task of teaching women voters how best to use the ballot.

Miss Hay, called upon to explain for the guidance of up-State delegates the educational program of the city party, so far as it has been formulated, said:

"We expect to train the women, not only in the ideals of citizenship, but in handling the practical things they have to vote for. We expect to carry out our program in the city. It will cost a good many thousand dollars, but New York City can raise it, and we are going to reach every nook and corner of the five boroughs."

The deliberations were interrupted while the result of the balloting for officers was announced. The slate as printed yesterday was elected, Mrs. Frank J. Tone becoming third Vice Chairman and Mrs. Henry White Cannon, who had been expected to dispute the office with her, being elected fourth Vice Chairman.

A moment later the convention found itself suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with the unwelcome liquor question. A delegate from Rochester pointed out that there was to be a local option fight there in the Spring and that the local party already had been approached by the anti-saloon league for support. There was an awkward silence, no one seeming to know what to say. Miss Hay came to the rescue with a suggestion that the matter be referred to the Executive Board. Mrs. Brown declared her advice to go slow applied here particularly, and Mrs. Whitehouse asserted it was the convention's plan to make no decision at the present time, that it had agreed not to commit itself on partisan issues.

A series of reports brought out many interesting facts about the party's successful fight for the ballot. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Treasurer, made known that the campaign had cost approximately $700,000. Contributions were received from Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. A legacy from Mrs. Imogene Thomas of Utica was compromised, in face of a threatened will contest, for $5,000. The report of campaign expenditures and receipts required by law is to be made on Monday next.

Declaration of Principles.

When the body finally reached new business on its program these declarations, offered by Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, were adopted:

That with the increase in power that comes to us with the ballot, we render our pledges of loyalty and service to our country.

The decision of the voters on Nov. 6, having settled the question of woman suffrage in New York State, and all women are now enfranchised citizens and must meet those new duties and obligations, and though the suffrage party is throwing the force of its organization behind the Federal amendment, its purpose otherwise is to develop a plan of education in order to assist in fitting all women for citizenship.

That to all those women who desire to serve their Government effectively, who wish to know and then to act, so that the injustices and difficulties under which many of the citizens of the State live and labor may be abolished, we, the Woman Suffrage Party, extend a hearty welcome.

That we express our gratitude to the voters of New York State for having recorded their belief in complete democracy.

That we express our especial gratitude to the President of the United States for his generous and effective assistance; to the Governor of the State for his long continued support, and to all organizations and individuals who have helped us to win the privileges of full citizenship.

That the women propose to claim their fair share of State offices was manifest in the cordiality with which they adopted a proposal of Mrs. Mary Hyde Andrews that the Legislative Committee investigate and report to the Executive Board upon such opportunities. Mrs. Andrews's resolution pointed out that members of boards and commissions charged with welfare work for women and children and the dependent wards of the State usually were made by the Governor and that there is at the present time "very inadequate representation of women on such boards."

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip urged that the organization in its new district form devote itself, as no other body could, to selling the investment stamps which the Government shortly is to offer to investors who cannot afford to buy Liberty bonds. She said they offered a splendid investment and an unusual opportunity to cultivate the saving habit.

This statement by Mrs. Whitehouse was issued by the Press Committee:

"It has been pointed out that Senator Wadsworth, who has campaigned against woman suffrage in Livingston County on the ground of Jeannette Rankin's vote against war, resigned his military commission when war seemed imminent because in his judgment his political service as Senator was of greater importance to the State."

At the morning session Mrs. Whitehouse said that "a certain newspaper which is hostile to us, has criticised us for spending a large amount of money in our campaign, but nowhere in the columns of this newspaper have I seen any criticism of the $1,300,000 campaign fund of the recent Fusion campaign, which this newspaper warmly supported."

Defense of Socialists.

Mrs. Blanche Gilman Wentworth Watson has written an open letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt protesting against the omission from the program of the suffrage celebration mass meeting of speakers from the Socialist and Democratic Parties. She agrees with THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Socialist vote "carried the day for suffrage." In her letter she said:

"I have just read in today's paper the announcement of a mass meeting to be held this evening to celebrate the New York state suffrage victory. To my surprise I note that there are on the program speakers representing only two of the four political parties who helped to gain that victory.

"I should have hesitated to mention here, perhaps, what I and others know to be a fact—had not THE NEW YORK TIMES recently come out with it so unreservedly—the fact that the Socialist vote carried the day for suffrage. THE TIMES is known to be anti-Socialist, and has been anti-suffrage; and, furthermore, THE TIMES prints 'only the news that is fit to print.' It seems to me that it is quite right and proper for me to quote THE TIMES here, in my criticism of what seems to be an autocratic—not to say ungrateful—action on the part of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Lest there be a misunderstanding, let me say that THE TIMES merely voiced the opinion of many men and women in this city and State as to the vital importance of the Socialist vote.

"As one who has been privileged to aid in a small way the honestly interested, hard-working band of Socialist suffrage women of this city, who knows furthermore their sacrifices and all they have had to contend against in their unremitting endeavors to bring about a reform that has always been advocated in the American Socialist party platform, I feel justified in asking space in the New York papers for my protest against a discrimination so ill-advised, so short-sighted and so fundamentally undemocratic."

The convention adjourned late in the afternoon. The Executive Committee met in closed session immediately afterward. The Executive Board meets at 303 Fifth Avenue for a similar session this morning.

DR. SHAW SEVERE IN BLAMING PICKETS

Endangered the President and Carried Treasonable Banners, Says Suffrage Leader.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—Praising President Wilson for his aid to the suffrage cause, intimating that the White House pickets of the Congressional Union, now known as the National Woman's Party, had endangered the life of President Wilson by their actions, and asserting that the pickets at the time of the visit of the Russian mission to Washington had carried treasonable banners, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw today repudiated picketing and all forms of militancy by workers for equal suffrage.

The address of Dr. Shaw, who is Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was made at the closing session here of the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. She spoke in a discussion of a resolution condemning "the mistaken methods of the pickets," which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The arrest of the pickets and their charges of brutality and insufficient food while confined in jail were arousing sentiment throughout the country which would prove harmful at this critical time, said Dr. Shaw. She contiued:

"I am fearful of the harm which may be done at this time because there are people in this country who are opposed to the Administration and are opposed to war and are ready to seize any excuse for antagonism against the Government. We are a sentimental people, and sentiment will appeal when common sense will not. So today there is sweeping over this country a great wave of sentimentality because it is said these women are receiving brutal treatment at the hands of the Government."

To stop the progress of this wave of sentimentality, Dr. Shaw said she had made two proposals to the Washington Police Department. The first was that a committee of respected and trusted citizens investigate the charges made by the pickets, and the second was to have those now serving sentences pardoned and allow them to picket under police protection, a police office escorting each picket. This latter proposal, Dr. Shaw said, would soon stop the picketing.

Resolutions adopted by the association pledged the membership of the organization to food conservation, pledged the support of all government loans and the aid of woman power toward the winning of the war, indorsed wartime prohibition and urged the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

Majorities, in matters of opinion, are not always right;
But—a majority of men, who have sound reasons for their preference, prefer
JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward
DAVE SACUI MAKER
Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Football, Polo Grounds, Saturday, Nov. 24th, 2 P. M., Camp Upton vs. Camp Devens. Tickets now on sale. New York Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Ave., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, including war tax. —Advt.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

ANNOVNCE
FIRST REDVCTIONS
in
SVITS—GOWNS
WRAPS—BLOVSES
HATS AND FVRS

FRANKLIN SIMON

Boys' Norfolk Suits, Mackinaws, Overcoats

THE most important feature of these cold weather clothes for Boys is the reasonable figures at which they are marked. In spite of the wave of higher prices for woolens, these garments show no depreciation in price and no depreciation in quality from our regular standards. And the variety is immense.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $12.50
(Including Two Pairs of Knickers)
Four smart Norfolk models, featuring a variety of pleats and pockets. Handsomely tailored in colorful cheviots and tweeds. 8 to 18 years.

Boys' All-Wool Overcoats, $12.75
Of tweeds and cheviot overcoatings, belted or plain-slip-on models, of all colors, worsted lined. 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Mackinaws, $6.75 to $12.75
A Norfolk model and a skating model, with big pockets for skates, all with convertible shawl collar. Made of genuine Western all-wool mackinaw cloth, in greens, browns, reds, heathers, and any other color you can think of—and then some! 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Street

CLOTHES PRICED CLOSE TO COST

TO keep clothing prices near the old-time moderate level, there are just two alternatives—either a sacrifice in standards or a sacrifice in price ....That these Kirschbaum suits and overcoats fulfill the Stern Brothers standards is sufficient answer on the score of quality .... Accepting the other alternative, we have approached closer to the actual making cost than anyone else, to our knowledge, has yet ventured - - - - - $20, $25, $30, $35

Stern Brothers
WEST 42D STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) WEST 43D STREET
MEN'S CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

For girls of from 4 to 16 years there are two types of top coats which alone may be accepted as correct.

For school wear and wear in rough weather, the girl should have a loosely fitted mannish type of coat made of a shaggy Scotch or English fabric, while for wear when a note of formality is expected in her dress, the coat should be of a velvet, wool velour, broadcloth or suede velour.

As only tailored coats are worn by the girls of our best known families, we specialize exclusively in this type, drawing largely on the best designers abroad for our models and using in the making of these coats our own exclusive importations of European fabrics.

Girls' Coats—for more formal wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and heather homespuns. Sizes, 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110. Some of these coats have fur collars.

Specially designed hats made of materials to match these coats.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear, to be worn with these coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure and for immediate wear. This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Dinner Clothes for the Speaker and His Audience
All eyes are centered on the man who rises to the toastmaster's introduction. His clothes, as well as those of his listeners, should be faultless in style and workmanship. They will be if purchased here and they will cost less than elsewhere.

Evening Clothes for Men $27.25
Full Dress Coat or Dinner Jacket, as you prefer, and trousers, well tailored of unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, coat and collar bound with silk galloon. Others up to $49.50
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Silk Gloves for Men
Double Silk Gloves with Paris Point Backs, one clasp fasteners. Street shades of gray, at $1.19
Heavy Silk Gloves of unusual quality with Paris Point Backs and heavy black embroidery. Serviceable shades of gray, at $1.44
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Men's Imported Motor Coats at $49.75
These coats are made of heavy wool fleece and are lined with camel's hair and wool lining—offering ample protection against the cold and wind. Cut with full skirts, have roll storm collars, bellows patch pockets and three-button belts. Colors are Cambridge and Oxford gray and brown.
Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89
Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Lansdowne" Hats at $3.24
Your choice of gray, brown and olive green hats in the new shapes. The "Lansdowne" is made exclusively for us and measures up to the standards we set for our own merchandise.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are the first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Food Will Win The War Don't Waste It
The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully and economically. There must be enough for our soldiers, our allies and ourselves. Whenever you dine bear this fact in mind.

DEFENSE WINS POINT IN DE SAULLES CASE

Contends Testimony of Slain Man's Valet Shows Murder Was Not Premeditated.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED

Prosecutor Tells Jury Mrs. De Saulles Deliberately Planned to Kill Her Husband.

One of the first witnesses called by the prosecution against Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, after the selection of the jury had been completed yesterday, struck heavily at the theory of the State that the young Chilean woman had killed her divorced husband, John Longer De Saulles, after careful deliberation.

This was Julius Hadamek, formerly the valet of John L. De Saulles, who was the first important witness in the trial at Mineola, L. I., of Mrs. Saulles for murder in the first degree. His testimony in several particulars was directly the contrary of what the District Attorney had promised in his opening statement to the jury.

It was asserted in the opening statement that it would be proved that on the night of Aug. 3 Mrs. De Saulles went from her home, The Crossways, at Roslyn, L. I., to her divorced husband's home, The Box, near the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Westbury, not for the purpose of getting her son in the father's absence, but in the expectation of finding De Saulles at home and settling accounts with him.

District Attorney Weeks said that when the young woman called up on the telephone at 8 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 3 she had first asked for her divorced husband. He admitted that, though De Saulles was present, she was told that he was away at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Mr. Weeks put together a skillful argument, however, to prove that, though she had been told her husband was away, she "sensed" the fact that he was present, and that she made the trip intending to find him and shoot him, not intending to take her four-and-a-half-year-old son and make away with him before the father should return.

Asked First for Her Son.

Hadamek said on direct examination that Mrs. De Saulles had asked to speak to her husband, and that he at the instigation of De Saulles had untruthfully replied that his employer was away. On cross-examination Hadamek was asked by Henry A. Uterhart, chief counsel for Mrs. De Saulles, if the defendant had not said anything else before asking for her divorced husband. Hadamek thought a while and then said:

"She asked first, 'Where is Jack?'"

"Whom did you understand her to mean by 'Jack'?"

"She meant little 'Jack.'"

"Yes, she meant little 'Jack.' And what did you say?"

"I said he was upstairs being put to bed."

"Did she say anything after that?"

"She said, 'What is the meaning of this—keeping him so late?'"

Hadamek said that he did not answer this question and that Mrs. De Saulles next said:

"Can't you bring him over to me?"

"I can't do it, madam," was Hadamek's reply.

Hadamek was then asked if all of this conversation had not passed before Mrs. De Saulles had first mentioned her husband. He said it had. De Saulles was standing beside the telephone within one or two feet of the valet during this conversation, the valet said. When the question came regarding De Saulles the valet turned and told De Saulles that she was asking for him.

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Uterhart.

"I asked Mr. De Saulles what I should say. He said to say that he was out."

When she asked where he was and how long he would be gone, De Saulles told him to say that he was at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club and would be gone an hour, the valet said.

"And you told Mrs. De Saulles this?"

"Yes."

"It was a lie, wasn't it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you told it because he was your master and told you to tell it, isn't that right?"

"Yes, Sir."

Hamadek was then asked if Mrs. De Saulles had said anything more. He replied:

"She said: 'Don't say anything about my calling up. I'll be right over and get Jack.'"

Surprise to Prosecution.

This last statement of the De Saulles valet was an unexpected support to the contention of the defense that the crime was not premeditated; that she had intended to avoid seeing De Saulles, and on finding that she had been deceived, shot him on an impromptu and insane impulse. Mr. Uterhart and ex-Judge Lewis J. Smith, the two lawyers for the defense, smiled and the group of relatives and friends sitting behind Mrs. De Saulles grew animated and exultant. Mrs. De Saulles, who had her face partly resting on the knuckles of her left hand and one polished fingernail on her temple, continued to look down at the floor, in the position which she had held ever since the District Attorney in his opening statement began to denounce her as a cold-blooded murderess. After a short consultation with his colleague over this point scored, Mr. Uterhart began to question the witness about the visit of Mrs. De Saulles during which the killing took place.

Hadamek said that he had seen Mrs. De Saulles walk up the stairs about an hour after she had telephoned and that he had spoken to her at the door. The first thing she said, according to him, was that she wanted to see De Saulles. Hadamek said that he stood in the hall, as he spoke to her, and that De Saulles was in the room within a few feet of him. This laid the foundation for the contention by the defense that on her arrival Mrs. De Saulles asked for her husband, not for her son, because she saw her husband in the living room as she entered the front door. After she had spoken to him, Hadamek said that he turned and said to De Saulles:

"'Mrs. De Saulles is here.'

"What did De Saulles say?" asked Uterhart.

"He said nothing, but came out."

The first statement by Mrs. De Saulles, as reported by the valet, was: "What is the meaning of it—your keeping Jack here?"

"'It's my time to have him,'" De Saulles replied, according to the servant. Hadamek said that at this moment the telephone rang and he went to answer it. While he did not hear all of the rest of the conversation, he said that he remembered hearing Mrs. De Saulles exclaim "I want him,' following which De Saulles said in a positive and rather loud tone, "No, no." Then came five shots.

Saw De Saulles Fall.

Hadamek, who was at the other end of the hall, about twenty feet away, ran toward the couple and saw De Saulles, who was just inside the door of the living room, stagger, clutch at the wall, and fall forward through an open door out upon the screen porch.

Mrs. De Saulles stood there, very pale—much whiter, according to Hadamek, than she was in the courtroom, where she appeared absolutely colorless. According to Hadamek, this conversation took place between them:

Hadamek—Madame, what have you done?

Mrs. De Saulles—Jule, I had to do it, Jule, can't you get me my boy?

Hadamek—No, Madame, I can't do it.

Mrs. De Saulles—Jule, what shall I do?

Hadamek—It is no use to run away, Madame. You had better stay here till the police come.

Mrs. De Saulles—All right.

Hadamek said that he then went to the side of the wounded man and lifted him upon a sofa. He said that he had done this alone.

"Did Marshall Ward help you?"

"No."

Hadamek said in answer to another question that Marshall Ward was not present when he had the conversation above narrated with Mrs. De Saulles. Mrs. Caroline Degener, a sister of the slain man, was the only other present, he said. Mr. Uterhart asked a number of questions regarding the whereabouts of Marshall Ward, a friend of the family, who was in the house at the time of the shooting, for the purpose of seeking to discredit in advance the testimony of Mr. Ward, who has stated that he witnessed the killing, and in a public statement declared it to be the most cold-blooded murder he had ever heard of. Mr. Ward was also credited with the statement that Mrs. De Saulles had attended every session of the Carman trial, and that he believed she had conceived the theory from that celebrated case that a woman is not subject to punishment in New York State. Mrs. De Saulles has denied that she ever attended the Carman trial.

Marshall Ward was called to the stand immediately after Hadamek had concluded his testimony, but Justice Manning decided to adjourn court until today in order that his testimony, which will occupy some time, should not be broken up.

At the adjournment of court the lawyers for the defense were enthusiastic over the first day's testimony, believing that Hadamek had done much to break down the theory that Mrs. De Saulles had "sensed" the fact that her husband was at home and had therefore committed the act with premeditation.

Opening Address to Jury.

Mr. Weeks began his opening address, in which he built up the argument that Mrs. De Saulles had "sensed" the presence of her divorced husband at The Box, with several dates—that of the De Saulles marriage, which occurred at Paris in 1911; the birth of the boy, John Longer De Saulles, Jr., on Christmas Day in 1912; the commencement of divorce proceedings in the Summer of 1916, and the granting of the decree in December, 1916, by which John L. De Saulles was found guilty of infidelity, Joan Sawyer being the co-respondent, and by which the possession of the boy was given for seven months of the year to Mrs. De Saulles and for five months of the year to the father.

Mr. Weeks said that he would prove that out of the 378 days preceding the day of the shooting the father had had the boy for only sixty-six. He went on to argue that on Aug. 3, the day the shooting occurred, the boy was properly in the keeping of his father under the agreement. He did not touch on the statements made before the trial by counsel for the defense that the father had kept the boy in the preceding month until July 7, and that he had made a "gentleman's agreement" with her that she might have the boy until Aug. 7. Describing the events of Aug. 3, Mr. Weeks continued:

Mr. De Saulles on this day went to business as usual. He had lunch, I think, at Sherry's, with Mrs. Degener, Marshall Ward, and his father, Major De Saulles, and in the evening came out to The Box, where they had dinner. There was another present at dinner, a Major Drouillard, I think, but he does not appear as a witness or come into the case at all."

Mr. Weeks here stopped to inform the jury that he was giving a general outline of the case from memory, and that he did not pretend to give exact dates. He proceeded to name those at The Box in the evening, which comprised the boy and several servants in addition to the persons mentioned. When he came to Hadamek, Mr. Weeks laid stress on the fact that Hadamek was employed as a valet by Charles De Saulles, the brother, not by John Longer De Saulles, and that he was taken out to The Box in order to take care of the father, Major De Saulles. On the witness stand, however, Hadamek said that he had been employed at different times as valet to Charles and to John Longer De Saulles.

Mr. Weeks then outlined the scene in the living room just before the killing. Major Arthur De Saulles, the father, was lying on a large couch and his son Jack sat seated across the foot of the couch. Marshall Ward was seated on a stool. Mrs. Degener had just taken the boy upstairs to put him to bed.

"Now we will leave them for the present," he continued, "and take up Mrs. De Saulles. We will show that shortly before 8 o'clock she called up The Box on the telephone, talked to Julius Hadamek, and asked if Mr. De Saulles was in. There was a delay in the telephone conversation, while Hadamek spoke to De Saulles, and he told him what Mrs. De Saulles had asked. He said to Hadamek, 'Tell her I'm out. Tell her I have gone to the club and will be back in an hour.'

"Hadamek repeated this over the telephone. Now the prosecution will contend that Mrs. De Saulles knew that he was not out; that during the pause when Hadamek turned and spoke to John Longer De Saulles she, knowing the circumstances at The Box, sensed the situation."

Mr. Weeks elaborated the argument that, knowing that it was customary for the valet to give this answer if De Saulles did not want to be seen, she became thoroughly aware that he was there, and that she then began her preparations for the visit which ended in his death.

Tells of Trip in Taxi.

When the machine finally arrived, the District Attorney said, Mrs. De Saulles got into the taxicab with her maid, Suzanne Monteau, and her dog, and ordered the driver to get to the Ladenburg property as fast as he could. Before he started she asked him if he knew the short cut. He said he did not. She said, according to Mr. Weeks, that she would direct him.

After going minutely into the plans of the house and relocating the characters, Mr. Weeks continued:

"John Longer De Saulles got up and walked toward her with extended hand. He said:

"'How are you, Blanquita?' Blanquita being a familiar name for Blanca. She replied:

"'I came for little Jack.'

"Mr. De Saulles said that she couldn't have him, that the court had awarded the boy to him for the time, and that he would not let her have him. She said something else, and he replied:

"'You can't have him. I don't want to discuss the situation any further.'

"She then said, 'There's only one thing for me to do.' She took the revolver and fired five shots at her husband's back. She fired them so quickly that, although Marshall Ward was in the same room and Jules Hadamek near at hand, all five shots had been fired before they could reach her to stop. One of these shots, which struck in the back near the spine, was the cause of death."

After telling how she was found by Constable Thorn and Sheriff Seaman standing with her maid by a privet hedge a short distance from the house, the District Attorney quoted this conversation:

"Are you Mrs. De Saulles?"

"Yes, are you the police?"

"Yes."

"Very well, I will go with you."

Put Revolver on Hatrack.

At their request she told where she had put down the empty revolver on a hatrack in the hall. The two officers took her to their automobile, but on the way she stopped, the District Attorney said, to see her chauffeur, James J. Donner. She said to him:

"Take good care of the dog. Drive to Roslyn and see my maid Louise and she will pay you for the trip."

He went into these details, the District Attorney said, to show the clearness of her mind and the practical character of her thought, which would, he contended, exclude the idea that her mind was unbalanced. Taken before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones, she was asked:

"Why did you shoot him?"

"I shot him because he would not give me back my boy," she is said to have replied. "I hope he dies."

A few minutes later word came from the hospital that De Saulles was dead. Mr. Weeks continued:

"Justice of the Peace Jones then said: 'Madam, your wish has been gratified. Your husband is dead.'

"She replied, 'I'm sorry.'"

In conclusion Mr. Weeks said:

"I have gone into these details to show that she had in mind exactly what was to be done. Her acts show that she understood clearly everything that was to be done, that she thought of herself and of others. She thought of lawyers, of her maids, of money, of the chauffeur, and of everything in connection with her act.

"The Grand Jury has called this deliberate and premeditated murder and the State will contend that it was deliberate and premeditated murder."

Without pausing a second after his address, which had been in a conversational tone, with little emphasis, the District Attorney said:

"Call George Fairfield."

This was the County Surveyor who had made drawings of The Box and its environments, which he explained to the jury in order to give them a grasp on the geography of the case, which is considered important, as having a bearing on the issue of premeditation, which is second in importance only to the question of the sanity of the defendant at the time of the shooting.

The next witness was W. H. Pickering, a photographer of Roslyn, L. I., who identified photographs which he had taken of the interior and exterior of The Box—a square wooden building of two and a half stories, with the roof broken by gable windows.

The next witness was Dr. H. W. Warner of Hempstead, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy. He told of finding four bullet wounds and possibly a fifth. The doubtful case was a nick on the skin covering the knuckle of the index finger of the left hand. One went through the little finger of the left hand and hit the ring finger; another entered the left arm below the elbow; another hit the upper arm, and the other, which inflicted the fatal wound, entered the back an inch and a half to the left of the spine, tearing an artery in the kidneys, and causing other fatal internal injuries.

The nature of these wounds began at once to assume an importance, the prosecution contending that the young woman shot De Saulles in the back, while the defense insists that he was half turned to her, and that the bullets in the hands and arm indicate that he threw up his arm to ward off bullets shot from in front, and that the mortal wound was inflicted when he started to run.

Prosecution Grants Nothing.

That the prosecution is not to be perfunctory was indicated at the very beginning of the questioning of this witness. Mr. Uterhart wanted to ask Dr. Warner about a change in the transcript of the Coroner's inquest, and asked the District Attorney for his copy. Mr. Weeks reached for it, and handed it to the defendant's lawyer.

"You will concede that this is a correct copy?" asked Mr. Uterhart.

"We will concede nothing," said District Attorney Weeks.

Justice Manning then sent a court attendant for the original. This showed that the stenographer had left the transcript stating that one bullet struck the middle finger and went through to the ring finger. This had been crossed out, and it had been written in with pen and ink that the bullet had struck the little finger and passed on to the ring finger.

Dr. Warner insisted that the stenographer had made a mistake and that he had corrected it. When Dr. Smith A. Combes, who assisted at the inquest, followed on the stand Mr. Uterhart said, in cross-examination: "Isn't it true that you and Dr. Warner first agreed that the bullet struck the middle finger and then passed to the ring finger, and that you afterward changed it to make it that the bullet passed through the little finger and then struck the ring finger?"

"No, Sir."

"Doctor, aren't you in the habit of changing your diagnoses?"

"No, Sir."

The lawyer asked if he had not originally diagnosed the condition of one Michael Killalee as concussion of the brain, and later, when Killalee sued J. P. Morgan & Co. for damages in connection with his injuries, testified that the man had not been injured at all. The witness said he did not remember this. Mr. Uterhart asked for a court order to bring the record in this case into court, and it was issued. Dr. Combes was excused, to have his cross-examination finished later.

Raymond B. Hamilton of Roslyn, L. I., the garage keeper who furnished the automobile to Mrs. De Saulles, testified to the three telephone calls from Mrs. De Saulles for the automobile, each more insistent than the preceding one. James J. Donner, the chauffeur, said that he had not noticed Mrs. De Saulles as she entered the taxicab, but that when she alighted she had her hand on her right hip.

The whole morning session was consumed yesterday in drawing the two jurors required to fill the box. The men finally selected were George Siles and Alexander F. Norton. The entire jury is made up as follows: Foreman, John C. Bucken of Rockville Centre, bookkeeper for J. P. Morgan & Co., 61 years old, married, two children; Philip H. Ohm of Belmore, retired grocer, 53 years old, married, two children; Edward K. Pietsch of Roslyn Heights, electrical engineer, 58 years old, married, one daughter; Louis J. Comelias of Freeport, real estate dealer, 61 years old, married, two children; John Ellard of Oyster Bay, building constructor, married, one child; Herman H. Beers of Freeport, retired cigar manufacturer, 52 years old, one daughter; William H. Jones of Woodbury, retired farmer, 60 years old, married, three children; Harry Livingston of Seaford, traveling inspector, 55 years old, married, no children living; Nicholas Schneider of Manhasset, 37 years old, blacksmith, married, three children; George Siles, 60 years old, carriage trimmer of Smithville South, married, no children; Alexander F. Norton, 54 years old, of Mineola, married, five children.

The following talesmen were called yesterday and excused: George Bruere, Henry Singstacken, William S. Cornwell, John Druke, Joseph J. Koebel, G. W. Alger, M. P. Sautel, William G. Ketcham, Adolph Kaufman, N. Clement, M. P. Newman, G. O. Pierce, E. V. Dibble, G. O. Baldwin, G. W. Davis, John Thompson, Dallas Brown, F. McLean, and Dan C. Henderson.

The trial will continue at 10 o'clock today.

SOLDIERS MUST WIN WAR, SAYS CROWDER

Continued from Page 1.

principle must be carried to its logical conclusion, and we must meet Prussian efficiency with a greater American effectiveness. We must consider the circumstances of all registrants. We must arrange them in the order in which they can be taken with the least disturbance, and thus place behind our battle lines sources of recruitment that will furnish men as they are needed. This means a segregation of registrants in classes arranged in the order of their availability for military service.

Divided Into Five Classes.

"Scientifically the greater the number of classes the less would be the disturbance to our economic life. Practically and after an exhaustive study of our experience we find that the circumstances of registrants cause them to fall quite naturally into five classes.

"By the great drawing in Washington the order of availability for all men whose circumstances were equal was determined. We shall not disturb this order unless some great need of the nation requires it. We shall make four classes of temporary and contingent discharges, but within each class (including the class of those immediately available) men shall stand in the order determined by the drawing.

"The unit for classification is the jurisdiction of a local board. The first class in any jurisdiction will meet all calls until it is exhausted, whereupon the second class becomes available.

"You have before you a sheet showing the classification that must be accomplished. Without permitting yourselves, for the moment, to be appalled by the magnitude of the task, I ask you to suppose that the 10,000,000 registrants in the United States have been segregated into these five classes.

"In Class I. we shall then have, in every community, immediately available for military service, single men and a few married men whose removal will not disturb the reasonably adequate support of their dependents. In each industrial and agricultural aspect we shall have segregated into this class men who have not especially fitted themselves for industrial or agricultural pursuits, so that our only incursion into the labor supply will affect but a small percentage of unskilled labor.

"In Class II. we find men who can be taken without disturbing the support of any dependent, and, as I shall presently show you, if the necessity of drawing on Class II. arrives, we must demand even from agriculture and industry an adjustment to replace a small percentage of skilled labor affected by the draft—men who, while occupying no pivotal or important position, can serve industry or agriculture better than unskilled men.

"Should the pinch of military necessity increase beyond Class II., it would mean that the nation would have to begin to commit itself to hardship and to an adjustment in agriculture and industry to meet the paramount necessity. We take in Class III. a very small class of persons upon whom others are dependent for support, but we do not break up the closest and most sacred of the family relationships. We also invade the field of agriculture and industry to the extent of taking in the small percentage affected, men who have specialized themselves or who occupy rather pivotal positions.

"In Class IV. we find the men whom we shall take as a last resort. Before that class is reached, it is perfectly safe to say that by the addition of other classes as to age, say, those who have attained 21 since registration day, and perhaps adding the classes of 18 and 19 and 20 years old men, we shall have included two or three million men in our available list, and thus have saved Class IV.

"Class V. comprises the field of absolute exempts.

The Labor Problem.

"There is one thought that I must impress to eradicate an erroneous view that may be taken of this classification:

"We are dealing in the field of labor supply. Presuming that the labor supply of industry and agriculture comprises men between the ages of 18 and 50, and assuming, for the purpose of this exposition, that there are 1,000,000 men of each of these ages, we are dealing with thirty-two classes appurtenant to agriculture and to the various industries. The draft affects ten thirty-seconds of this supply, or only about 31 per cent. Therefore, turning to Class II., when we find skilled farm labor listed there, it does not mean that when Class II. is exhausted all skilled farm laborers will have been taken. From these figures it would seem to mean, that 31 per cent. of all skilled farm labor will have been taken. But even this figure is misleading. Without the definite statistics that the present draft will eventually afford, I can say, I think, that within this class of skilled laborers at least 62 per cent. of those liable to draft will be found in classes more deferred than Class II. by reason of dependents, alienage, and the like. The result is that when we have exhausted Class II. we shall have taken only 12 per cent. of the skilled labor appurtenant to agriculture. The same figures apply to other industries.

"To insure an army comprising hundreds of thousands of men necessitates an inroad into the man power of the ration. We are committed to this war and we ought to fight it in the most effective fashion possible to us. The necessity of raising an army is paramount. The decrease in labor supply must be adjusted in some way other than by shutting off recruitment. That it can be adjusted there is no question. We see what England has done, what France has done, and most of all what Germany has done. The problem is not to maintain the labor supply of agriculture and of every industry intact. It is to make the withdrawal of men in the most scientific manner possible. I think we have done that, and that what is offered here is the basis for a nice balance between our two necessities. I feel that we can go no further. There are those who say that we must win this war in the economic field, with an inference that the raising of an army is a side issue. I say to you that with any greater inroads into the field of recruitment of our army we shall be sending inferior men to the field. That, if this nation is not competent to make the slight adjustment necessary to compensate for this scientific selection, then it is not competent to enter this war. A vast production on our farms and in our factories is necessary. It is necessary in order to support military operations on the field of battle. But certainly no man can urge in this day of trial and sacrifice that this nation should deliberately neglect to make itself effective in the field of military operation on the plea that our greatest contribution to the cause of humanity is in attaining an economic supremacy."

Praise for the Draft Boards.

General Crowder then compliments the draft boards on their work, saying:

"Our selection boards have done a great thing for this nation, but they must do a greater thing. The task accomplished is scarcely one-tenth the importance of the task which remains before you. For this great work there stands here a national system, called into being three months ago, and erected almost like Aladdin's Palace, in a night. It would be as inexcusable to dismiss, disrupt, or replace this organization as to attempt to replace or dismiss a division on the field of France. Most of you are without the military age, yet you may canvass the field of all that you could have done to serve your country outside of the fighting forces and you will find no more valuable thing than what you are doing."

General Crowder then goes on to explain in detail the new system under which the boards will operate, and estimates that it will reduce their work by about 70 per cent.

COUNTY JUDGES AID DRAFT.

Will Act as Chairmen of Legal Staffs Attached to the Local Boards.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—In response to telegrams from Governor Whitman to each County Judge in New York State, organization of legal advisory boards to aid the Federal draft is now under way in every county. This step is being taken at the urgent request of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

The boards whose members are now being designated will co-operate with local exemption boards in their respective counties in aiding registrants under the selective conscription act to fill in the sixteen-page questionnaire to be sent out by the Adjutant General before Dec. 15.

The County Judge is named Chairman of the board, and will designate two members of the County Bar for appointment by the President upon the nomination of the Governor. Other attorneys and laymen will be named as associate members as may be necessary to fit local conditions.

KHAKI BIBLES FOR SOLDIERS

Society Sends Copies to Roosevelt, Pershing, and Bell.

The New York Bible Society yesterday sent to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, General Pershing, and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell copies of a khaki-bound Bible, 100,000 of which have already been distributed to men in the United States Army and Navy. Each book contains copies of messages to the soldiers and sailors from Colonel Roosevelt and General Pershing. Roosevelt's message, which has already been published, urges the men to fight valiantly against the armies of Germany and Turkey, "because these nations in this crisis stand for the reign of Moloch and Beelzebub on earth."

General Pershing's message, received more recently, is as follows:

To the American soldier: Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting in the cause of liberty. Hardships will be your lot, but trust in God to give you comfort; temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Savior will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country. PERSHING, Commander.

The American Bible Society, through its President, James R. Wood, announced yesterday that it was planning to raise $400,000 to provide Bibles for all American soldiers and sailors.

Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world-demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

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A noiseless office is the efficient office

When you have an important letter to write, do you go to a machine shop to concentrate? And yet the typewriter-clatter of many offices is little better than the machine-shop clatter.

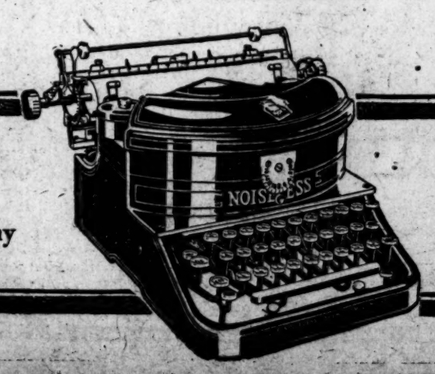
Noise distracts; it annoys; it becomes exasperating and finally unbearable. Wherever office work requires thought and careful application, noise impairs the efficiency of the workers. The man who says that he can work amidst "any kind of an uproar" lives up to his boast at the expense of his nerves.

The "Noiseless" raises the efficiency of your office by lifting noise-tension from every worker (not only you and the operator).

The "Noiseless" is profitable. It eliminates the nervous strain of machine-clatter—enables you and every member of your staff to do better work, and more work, and to do it more easily.

Get a demonstration in your own office today. Or let us send you our illustrated catalog and impressive list of users.

The NOISELESS



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"MODERATION SERIES" · NO. 3

Too much rain is ruinous —and so is too little

YET rain is necessary for all vegetable and animal life. Moderate rainfall at regular intervals is the ideal condition. Extremes of every kind always go wrong. Justice and Right are in the balancing of forces. Thus it is with Prohibition; being an extreme, it is unjust, dictatorial and un-American.

For 60 years we have honestly brewed BUDWEISER—the drink of moderation. It is a mild brew of the finest Barley-Malt grown in America, and the rarest Saazer Hops grown in old Bohemia. When used within reason, it awakens kindly fellowship, and is as wholesome and healthful as its flavor is distinctive and delicious—ever-and-always-the-same good old BUDWEISER.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

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Calls the Islands "Important Hostile Bases of Atlantic Navigation."

"CLOSES" GREEK CHANNEL

German Newspapers Assert That the New Order Is an Answer to Lloyd George.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A new German barred zone, a dispatch from Berlin announces, has been established around the Azores, "which have become in economic and military respects important hostile bases of Atlantic navigation."

The extension of the German zone is announced from Berlin in a official memorandum, which says:

"The hostile Governments are endeavoring by the intensification of the hunger blockade against neutral countries to force out to sea neutral cargo space, which is keeping in port, and to press it into their service. As hostile shipping and shipping sailing in hostile interest are being supplemented by violent measures, the German Government in its struggle against Great Britain's domination of violence, which tramples under foot all rights, especially those of smaller nations, finds itself obliged to extend the field of operation of its submarines."

The memorandum adds that the extension principally consists of the establishment of a barred zone around the Azores, and "in closing a channel to Greece hitherto left open in the Mediterranean, as it has been utilized by the Venizelos Government, not so much for the supply of the Greek population with foodstuffs as for the transport of arms and ammunition."

The memorandum then details at length and specifically the extended zone around Western Europe, the extreme points touched being a point three miles south of the Faroe Islands in the north 43 north latitude in the south, and 30 west longitude in the west.

The new barred zone around the "enemy base in the Azores," is outlined thus:

"From 39 degrees north latitude and 17 west longitude to 44 north latitude and 27 degrees 45 minutes west longitude, to 44 north latitude and 34 west longitude, to 42 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 37 west longitude, to 37 degrees north latitude and 37 west longitude, to 30 north latitude and 26 west longitude, to 34 north latitude and 20 west longitude, and thence back to the starting point."

It is stated also that neutral and Belgian relief ships now within the Azores and the Greek barred zone may safely leave by the shortest route before Nov. 29, and they are granted "an adequate period of grace" if they entered the barred areas without foreknowledge of the extension.

Called Answer to Lloyd George.

The German newspapers express satisfaction at this prompt reply to what they say was the boast of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, that he no longer feared the submarine. The Lokal-Anzieger anticipates that the allied conference in Paris will, at the suggestion of the United States, decide on a complete blockade of Germany. It says the German Government is rightly using its "superior naval warfare," and has taken measures against such ruthlessness.

According to information from The Hague, the new German regulations mean that the free zone along the Dutch coast from the Scheldt to Ymuiden has been narrowed by about thirteen sea miles, whereas in the north large sections of the so-called free channel to Udaire Island are widened by about the same distance. Thus communication with Great Britain is rendered more difficult, but Dutch fishing boats obtain a greater scope for their operations.

The Handelsblad angrily comments on what it terms the apathy of the Dutch Government in the face of Germany's action.

Called Azores American Base.

The Azores Islands are in the North Atlantic, about two-thirds of the way between the United States and Europe, and belong to Portugal.

An Amsterdam dispatch last Monday said that German Vice Admiral Kirchhoff, writing in the Neueste Nachrichten, said that the United States had "established herself on the Azores and constructed fortifications at Punta Delgado." He attempted to point out that such possession would threaten important German world ship routes and interfere with connections with Germany's colonial possessions.

GOV. NEVILLE RESIGNS.

Will Quit as Nebraska Executive When His Regiment Is Federalized.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The resignation of Governor Keith Neville as Chief Executive of Nebraska was in the hands of the Secretary of State today. It was offered to take effect upon the acceptance of the 7th Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, into the Federal service.

Governor Neville already has been appointed Colonel of the regiment.

HYLAN TO ABANDON NEW COURT HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

Supply embodying a refusal to comply with the request for delay.

In a formal statement, made public after the meeting, Mayor-elect Hylan and his associates pointed out that, as city officials, they would be powerless to prevent the Board of Water Supply from going ahead with the work, because under the statute creating the board it was virtually a power unto itself. Action through the courts, it was learned last night, had been considered, but the members of the incoming administration felt that to begin injunction proceedings might create a precedent that might come back to plague future city administrations in other projects.

In the statement it was pointed out that in taking their stand the incoming city officials had merely adopted the attitude of Mayor Mitchel, who in a letter to all the Borough Presidents on March 28 urged that all public work for which no absolutely urgent reasons existed should be deferred until the war was over, both on account of the higher prices for work and material and because any new enterprise of magnitude would divert labor from the work in connection with the completion of the city's new subways and Government work essential to the successful prosecution of the war. The letter was written at the time when Mayor Mitchel created his Public Works Mobilization Board.

Here is the statement made public after the meeting of the new Board of Estimate in part:

"The members of the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held in the Business Men's League had before them the reply of the Board of Water Supply to their communication requesting that the work on the Shandaken tunnel and Schoharie watershed be suspended under a provision of the contract until such time as the new board and the public generally may have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the necessity, if there be any, for the immediate prosecution of this work.

"It is a matter of record that the Board of Water Supply by its communication declares itself to be unwilling to co-operate with the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Aside from the reasons given, the subject matter of their letter may be summed up in a few words when they said that the prosecution of this work was within their exclusive province by statute. This should constitute a timely warning to the people of the city to withhold for all time their approval of the creation by the Legislature of independent bodies for the performance of municipal public works.

"Without discussing at this time all the merits of our suggestions, it is entirely within reason that we ask a suspension of the contract for the period indicated in our original letter, to wit, ninety days.

"We appreciate that there is no way by which the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment can exercise any control over the final disposition of this matter. In asking for delay, we had in mind, as stated in our original letter, the conditions resulting from the prosecution of the war and their effect upon the price of labor and material, and the derangement of industry generally, coupled with the serious strain upon the finances of the whole country for the expenditures of the war, and coupled with the further fact that the Public Works Mobilization Board, an institution brought into existence by the present Mayor, whose statement is hereto attached, made the request, as will be seen, that during the progress of the war public works be taken up only in the order of their importance.

"In making this request we at least feel that the contention of starting an unnecessary activity at this particular time simply means calling upon the supply of labor and material along channels which will compete with the city's necessity in completing its transit system and the necessities of the United States Government for war purposes.

"We further believe our request to be reasonable in view of the fact that this project will ultimately cost the city close to $30,000,000. It might be well at this point to sal that the board itself delayed the awarding of the contract for four months after the date of opening bids."

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Women's Tailored Suits at $19.00 each

will take place to-day (Friday) in the Department for Women's Suits, on the Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Officers' Uniforms and Overcoats

SPECIALLY PRICED

Uniforms at $32.50

Overcoats At $37.50

Kuppenheimer Uniforms
16 oz., $37.50
18 oz., $42.50
AND
Overcoats
30 oz., $55.00

Store Now at 42 United States Avenue, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, 279 Broadway, Broadway at 49th St., 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 44 East 14th Street 47 Cortlandt St.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

MEN LIKE VARIETY!

Which Explains Why So Many Come Back to GIMBELS

Most men do not know just what they want—in style, in material, in effect.

They like to see everything that is new, like to try on many different styles.

These men "from Missouri" like choosing at GIMBELS chiefly because of the immensity of selection. For instance:

Overcoats & Suits by the Thousands at $18.50

Dark colors, fancy mixtures, smart styles, most wanted materials—too big a variety for description.

Overcoats, $18.50

Chesterfield models; double breasted models; belt around models; semi-ulster models; quarter silk lined; full serge lined; velvet collars and self collars.

Foreign Coats

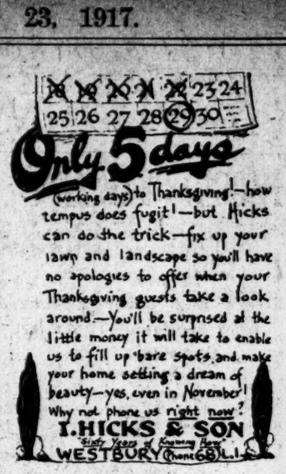
Splendid showing of coats from abroad at $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60, $65, and $75. Belted models, Raglans, ulsters, etc.; newest fabrics.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

WHICH IS IT TO BE?

A good building contractor will solve your problems—an inefficient contractor will complicate them—the choice rests with you.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



"Old Fashioned Bargain Friday" Sales Are Scheduled in All Departments for Today

Specials everywhere have a distinct Thanksgiving flavor

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Charge Purchases Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered On Bills Rendered January 1st.

Sporting Goods Store Announces Reductions

Sale Today and Tomorrow

Men's and Boys' Sweaters

Ice Skates and Skating Outfits

Foot Balls, Basket Balls, and

Other Requisites for Winter Sports

We are crowded for space,—a score or more of departments must be condensed immediately,—and if low prices on standard high quality merchandise will accomplish the desired result, our Sporting Goods Store will be ready for condensation after this sale.

Look at These Prices on Fine Sweaters for Men and Boys

Most popular styles, weaves and colors, in a complete range of sizes.

Men's Sweaters

Men's $1.50 Coat Sweaters—large shawl collar; two pockets; light or dark Oxfords; sale.. 89c

Men's $2.95 Coat Sweaters—shawl collar neck; fit nicely under a coat; at..... $1.95

Men's $4.50 & $6 Sweaters—choice of V neck or shawl collars; heavy Jumbo stitch and Cardigan stitch; sale..... $3.95

Men's $8.75 Sweaters—only two colors, Oxford and crimson; heavy Shaker knit; large shawl collars and two pockets, special $6

Regulation ARMY SWEATERS—at..... $6

ARMY SLIP-OVER SWEATERS—no sleeves.. $4.50

Boys' Sweaters

Made of good yarn; have large shawl collar, 2 pockets; at.. 95c

Boys' $2.95 Sweaters—good, serviceable sweaters; two pockets and large shawl collar; suitable for school wear; special... $2.25

Boys' $4.50 Sweaters—of pure worsted; coat style (some sweaters in the lot are worth $5 and $6); shawl collars; well-fitting and good wearing; special at... $3.95

Ice Skating Outfits

At These Sharply Reduced Prices Today and Tomorrow

Special—A $7.25 Skating Outfit for $5.50

A handsome, substantial outfit, consisting of:—

A Pair of Men's or Women's "Elco" Calf Skating Shoes. (The women's shoes have 7-inch uppers.)

A Pair of Union Hardware Co. Tempered Steel Runner Hockey Skates (attached to shoes).

We could not buy this outfit at wholesale today for the price we name.

A complete stock of Ice Skates—from..... $1.25 to $14.25

A Special Skating Outfit for $10.50

That would ordinarily cost you $12.50 to $13.95.

Your choice of:—

Tan or Black Hockey Shoes for Men or Women. (Women's shoes with 7- and 10-inch uppers.)

The Skates—Union Hardware Co. make highest quality; hockey or club flanged runners, all parts nickel-plated.

Skating Shoes—from..... $4.50 to $15.00

Skating Outfit, Special at $8.50

The regular prices of this outfit are $10.75 and $11.75. Choice of tan or black shoes. (The Women's shoes have 7-inch uppers.) The Men's shoes are the regular height and in black only.

The $4.75 hockey or club skates with flange runners are attached to the shoes,—making it an ideal outfit.

Miscellaneous Items in This Sporting Goods Store Clearance

Scores of other items not mentioned will be displayed at equally attractive savings.

For Girls—Skating Knitted Scarfs—with cap to match; $1.75 value..... 95c

Wear a Paper Vest—for any outdoor sport it's less bulkier than flannel or wool and just as warm; the 95c kind tomorrow here..... 39c

Mackinaw Coats for Men—an ideal garment for the Sportsman or Athlete:—

Regular $7.95—Special Tomorrow..... $5.95

Regular $9.95—Special Tomorrow..... $7.95

Regular $11.95—Special Tomorrow..... $9.95

$13.50 Sheep Lined Corduroy Coats—with fur collar..... $11.50

Soldiers' Moleskin, Sheepskin Lined, Coats—also have fur collar..... $13.50

Army Puttee Spiral Leggings..... $3.45

Army Campaign Hats..... $1.65

$5.00 Army Comfort Kits..... $3.95

Army Trench Mirrors..... 35c and 75c

Army Comfort Rubber Pneumatic Cushion..... $1.65

Army Money Belts..... 50c to $1.95

Army Folding Wash Basins..... 65c

"Rugby" Balls

Today and Tomorrow at $2.50

These are made of excellent leather, well and strongly sewn. Complete with pure gum bladder.

Basket Balls—value $5.45; at..... $3.75

And, if your boy likes association football, we have a fine line of balls $2.00 to $7.25

THERMOS THE BOTTLE

$3.00 Pint Size Special Today and Tomorrow $1.95

Keeps contents hot 24 hours; keeps contents cold 72 hours. Full nickel, heavily corrugated seamless case, No. 15, pint size, regular sale..... $1.95

Vacuum Bottle (of another make). Enamel Cases. They will do the same work as the better grades as far as keeping hot liquids hot and cold liquids cold.

Pint size..... 98c

Quart size..... $1.75

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

More Price-Cuts Remarkable For Friday and Saturday

Mid-Winter Wearables Specially Priced This Week End

Silk Frocks

The Model (Illustrated) of crepe meteor shows graceful side drapery and braid embroidered vestee, collar and cuffs. Colors—navy, black, new blue, taupe and white—our reg. $27.75.

Special..... 19.75

Dresses of Crepe Meteor for the smart stout, in navy blue, burgundy, brown, black and amethyst. A pleasingly pleated model, embroidered in self, having white Georgette vestee, with collar and cuffs of white satin—our reg. $29.75 to $37.50.

Special.... 24.50

And Wool Frocks

A special group of six different styles, including a smartly braid-bound coat model of oxford cloth, as well as box-pleated and draped serge frocks—one in charming basque effect. All these dresses—representing values from $22.75 to $24.50—

Special..... 15.00

Our "Verismart Dress"—a charming coat model, as well as double-breasted and other equally simple styles, many showing slightly draped skirts—

Special..... 12.85

Jersey Cloth Dresses in altogether delightful shades of old blue, gray, taupe, navy and olive drab. One a surplice model ending in sash, which is combined with pleated skirt—Another, a graceful coat model of jersey combined with satin. Also sport models, self-embroidered or trimmed with black broadtail cloth—our reg. $26.75—

Special..... 19.75

Coats Interestingly Priced at 25.00

Pleasing coat models of velour, cheviot and lupine. Large collars of self or fur, for the most part convertible, and all sorts of interesting pockets make this an altogether pleasing group of coats that are every bit practical. Various shades, including brown, green, taupe and black—our reg. $29.74 and $32.74 coats, both semi-lined and lined throughout.

Suits for Women and Misses

A special group including broadcloths, serges, burellas, mannish mixtures and oxford cloths. Youthful models in sport and dress styles, featuring many interesting differences. Colors—navy, brown, green and black—our reg. $27.75 to $34.50 suits—

Special..... 19.50

Broadcloth and velour suits for women—showing the semi-high waistline and graceful ripple back—many with convertible collars, side banded. Other suits, having the longer knee-length coats, have shawl collars of seal or water mink. A number of smart velveteens included at this price. Colors—black, navy, brown, beetroot, green, taupe and reindeer—our reg. $39.50 to $44.75.

Special..... 28.00

Blanket Robes for Cozy Moments

Warm, snug robes in two-tone floral and Indian designs, including navy and red, gray and pink, blue and rose. Satin-trimmed cuffs, pockets and sailor collar—

Special..... 3.48

Other robes in floral and Indian designs—colors, lavender, tan, gray, cadet and red—our reg. $2.74—

Special..... 2.10

OF INTEREST TO MEN

WEEK-END PRICES IN OVERCOATS

Chesterfield or Semi-Form-Fitting Styles

Of all wool cheviots and worsteds in brown, oxford and black. Silk-lined—these coats reveal careful workmanship in every detail. The unusual sale of this price coat proves a statement we made originally of this coat. We say that these overcoats represent one of the best values in town—elsewhere this same coat would be marked $40.00.

Overcoats..... 32.50

Difficult to keep assortment of sizes so fast do these particular coats sell

Topcoats

Medium weight topcoats—regular models—Oxford and black. All sizes—also stouts.

12.95

Overcoats

Winter weight—gray mixtures—Oxford and black—box models—single and double breasted. All sizes.

12.95

A Special in Raincoats..... 4.95

The very useful slicker or poncho in many styles at this price. Many folks keep these emergency coats (two or three of them) in their cars, for the inevitable storms that come along in all motoring trips.

The "complacent atmosphere" of this Overcoat Department has an explanation. Our coats have met the tests of customers' inspection—although our statements did seem very strong. Our sales have proved this. Men who never before have bought their overcoats in a department store—following the wise expenditure spirit of the day—have investigated our low prices, then bought—because they found the quality that made these overcoat values extraordinary. We are satisfied—because our customers are pleased.

STORMY WINDS BUFFET BAN JOHNSON'S BROW, WHENCE EXEMPTION PLAN ISSUED

EXEMPTION SCHEME ASSAILED BY TENER

National League Head Scorns Ban Johnson's Proposal as Unpatriotic and Selfish.

RUPPERT ALSO PROTESTS

Storm of Disfavor Greets Project to Ask Freedom from Military Service for Ball Players.

President Ban Johnson has brought down a heap of criticism on his own head by suggesting that the major league baseball players be exempt from military duty so that baseball could be continued next season. The severest protest comes from President John K. Tener of the National League, who stated emphatically yesterday that Johnson has no authority whatever to imply that the National League would also ask for the exemption of its players.

"If the National League were to ask the Government to exempt its ball players from the draft," said President Tener, "I would walk out of this office. The suggestion of such a thing at a time like this is so preposterous that it strikes one squarely in the face. The National League will ask no special favor."

President Tener said that he would not go one inch toward Washington to ask President Wilson or the Secretary of War for special favors for baseball.

"I think," continued President Tener, "it most unpatriotic to suggest that baseball should even appear to shirk its duty at this time, when so many parents are giving their sons and when other business interests are giving their best men to the services of our armed forces and are making other sacrifices for the benefit of our country."

Wants to Help Government.

President Tener stated just after war was declared that baseball would do its share and that the national game would have to be a secondary consideration. He is even more emphatic on this point now. "It seems to me that nothing could be further from the purpose of baseball than this proposal. We cannot ask the Government to grant us the slightest favor," he said.

"Baseball," continued the National League head, "is a trifling thing compared to the gaining of liberty for the nations of the world. I cannot state too strongly that the National League has no sympathy with any selfish plan of discrimination in favor of its business or its players. It will not ask special exemption for any of its ball players. The National League will continue to help the Government in every way possible."

Johnson's untimely suggestion has met with much disfavor, even in his own league, and one of the first to protest against the suggestion was President Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees, whose partner in the ownership of the New York Club is Captain T. L. Huston, who is now in France. Colonel Ruppert was highly incensed over Johnson's weird suggestion. "Captain Huston is now in France helping his country in this war," he said. "I certainly am not in favor of asking exemption for a ball player while my partner and their employer is risking his life in the service."

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants said yesterday that the New York Club would never lend the slightest approval to such a suggestion as Johnson's. "President Hempstead and the New York Club," he said, "would be glad to see any of its players in the service. In case any of them are called in the draft the club stands ready to aid them in their patriotic efforts in every way possible."

Ban Johnson Hedges.

After President Johnson saw what a hornet's nest had been stirred up among baseball men, he hastened to modify his statement as much as possible. He said last night in Chicago that he made the statement merely as a suggestion to open discussion on the subject, as the existence of certain clubs was menaced by the draft. If President Johnson made the suggestion merely to start discussion, he surely succeeded.

"We were ready last Spring," said President Johnson, "to close every ball park, but no need for this was seen by the Government. It is clearly understood that the draft law is not designed to wreck any business. The President doesn't want that to happen. Hence the time seems ripe for a discussion of just how the law would be administered to give baseball precisely the same safeguards that are afforded to other businesses, no more or no less. The problem is to equalize among the clubs sacrifices which must be made and which the American League is ready to make."

The most surprising thing about the suggestion of the American League President is that he should be the first to look for special favors for the ball players in his league, when he was so enthusiastic about getting all the American League players under military training in the South last Spring and even continued the daily drilling of many of the players after the season.

Johnson offered a prize of $500 for the best drilled club, and this was won by the St. Louis Browns. Baseball men cannot understand why Johnson, after starting the ball players on the proper path to become good soldiers, should suddenly shift his point of view and want to have them exempt.

Johnson's suggestion has been frowned upon by the draft officials in Washington, and one of them said yesterday: "I suppose tennis players and leaders in other sports should be exempt with the ball players. Baseball players are exactly the sort of men the country needs as fighters; they make the best bomb throwers."

DIVERSE OPINIONS ARE HEARD.

Telegrams of Approval and Criticisms Reach Ban Johnson.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Officers of the American League were deluged here today with messages, some of them approval and many of them criticisms over the announcement by B. B. Johnson, President of the league, that exemptions for 144 players in the league would be asked from the National Government.

Baseball men were divided in their opinions of the advisability of the applications. President Tener of the National League denounced it as unpatriotic. August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission and President of the Cincinnati National League Club, favored the move, if necessary to maintain baseball at its present standard.

Those who had expressed themselves tonight were:

For exemption—August Herrmann, James Dunn, owner of the Cleveland club; A. R. Tearney, President of the Three I League; Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox; Thomas J. Hickey, President of the American Association; Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League; James Price, President of the Newark Club, and A. C. Anson, former manager of the Chicago National League Club.

Against—John K. Tener, Charles A. Comiskey, President of the world champion Chicago Club of the American League; Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York Americans, and Benjamin S. Minor, President of the Washington Club.

President Johnson today insisted that the ball players and club owners might just as well have the test now and know whether they were going to be able to keep the men. "If players are drafted indiscriminately, baseball cannot go on," he said. "If the Government should take nine or ten men from one club and nine from another the game would be a farce. If we pooled players there would be a cry of syndicate baseball, so that is out of the question. We must face the situation. If the clubs are to continue, they must have players. In many cases the drafting of one player would ruin a team."

FOOTBALL, EBBETS FIELD, Sat., Nov. 24, 2:30. Rutgers vs. Cupid Black's Naval Reserves. Tkts. at Spaldings, Baker, Murray & Imbrie, N. Y.; DeMill, Sterling Piano, Ebbets Field, Bklyn. Adm. $1; res'd & Box seats $2. Few choice Box seats $2.50.—Advt.

FOOTBALL, POLO GROUNDS, Sat., Nov. 24, 2:30. Camp Devens vs. Camp Upton. Tickets at J. B. Crook & Co., Sporting Goods, 549 Fifth Av., at 45th St. Admission $1.65; reserved and box seats, $2.00.—Advt.

W. AND J. LINEUP IN DOUBT.

Metzger Is Trying to Brace Attack for Notre Dame Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Washington and Jefferson eleven practiced in the rain this afternoon in final preparation for the Notre Dame game Saturday. Coach Metzger has turned College Field over to the Notre Dame team for tomorrow afternoon and will give his men a light signal drill earlier in the day. Word from South Bend is that Captain Degree will play here Saturday against W. & J. The Notre Dame captain was rated last year as one of the best kickers in the West, and in practice this week has been showing his 1916 form. Coach Metzger continued today to shift his players about trying desperately to get a scoring combination, and said he would not be able to name his lineup definitely until Saturday morning.

Notre Dame supporters hereabouts are offering even money on the Westerners. The Indiana manager has secured hotel accommodations here for twenty-two players, the team having left South Bend tonight and being scheduled to get here late tomorrow morning.

N. Y. U. PRACTICES IN GYM.

'Varsity Shows Dash During Drill for Columbia Game.

The New York University football team yesterday displayed a revival of spirit, and in spite of weather conditions, which necessitated indoor work, showed good form. The freshmen practiced outdoors, in preparation for the game with Columbia freshmen, at University Heights. Although working indoors, the 'Varsity used a wet ball.

A long blackboard talk by Coach Wall took up the question of meeting the plays Columbia is expected to use tomorrow. The interference for end runs received especial attention, too. Another phase that received most attention yesterday was the protection of the ends, who go down under kicks.

FORDHAM IS CONFIDENT.

Anticipates No Difficulty in Defeating Naval Reserves Tomorrow.

Rain, and a soggy field, did not prevent the Fordham football players from holding an outdoor drill yesterday afternoon. The treacherous gridiron, however, did not allow of a stiff scrimmage, and the team simply tried out signals. The Bronxmen have not had an extended scrimmage since the Cornell game, but the team is in good shape and confident of easily defeating the Naval Reserves from the Pelham Bay station tomorrow afternoon on Fordham Field.

The same lineup as faced Cornell will be used tomorrow with the possible exception that Orovat will be able to start at quarter. Frank Frisch will not play and it is probable that he will be out of the game for the rest of the season. The chances of another Rutgers-Fordham clash are considered slim. McDonald, the New Brunswick manager, threw a damper on the proposed game yesterday when he stated that as Rutgers had already decisively defeated Fordham, there would be little interest in the contest. He also added that the game must be played at the Polo Grounds.

LIGHT WORK FOR CADETS.

Field a Quagmire and Coaches Bar Scrimmage Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Army went through another football practice this afternoon in preparation for the final game of the season with Boston College, on Saturday. The regular playing field is covered with a thick layer of straw, and the workout was held on the Cullum Hall gridiron. The men floundered in mud. The coaches, fearing to take chances under such conditions, allowed only the lightest kind of work.

Olyphant and Monroe practiced drop kicking and goals from placement. The Army Captain sent several sailing true from difficult angles. The linemen came in for special attention today. Luce, Smith, Adams, Stokes, and Knight were all in the lineup. Yeager was missing again, his leg injury keeping him on the side lines. He will probably be back by Saturday. Walker, Wickes, and Olyphant made up the back field. Murrill and Barrick alternated at quarter. The Cadets will have only signal drill tomorrow.

BOXING ON TRIAL TODAY.

Magistrate Nash to Hear Case Involving Membership Plan.

A hearing of the charges against the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn for conducting a boxing show under the club membership plan last Saturday night, after the expiration of the Frawley law, will be held this morning at 9 o'clock in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn. Magistrate Howard Nash will preside.

John Weismantel, proprietor of the club, was arrested last night. Others taken into custody at the same time were Andy Neiderreiter, Secretary of the club; Harry Ferris, Edward A. Flay, and J. Sell, ticket sellers; Johnny Dunn, announcer; Jack Russo, Augie Ratner, and Shamus O'Brien. The warrants were issued by Magistrate Nash. Warrants are also out for Dummy Jordon, Tommy Elm, and Red McDonald.

The arrests were made by Inspector McDonald, aided by Sergeant Seeney, Sergeant Smyth, and Patrolmen Wogard and Gandolsi. The men were taken to the Ralph Avenue Police Station and were released under $500 bail, which was furnished by Thomas A. Clark, a builder of 178 Seeley Street.

If the ruling of Magistrate Nash is against the club management, it will practically mean a cessation of club membership boxing in the metropolitan district in that it will set a precedent, although there may be some among the more venturesome of the local promoters who will attempt to stage a show. If, on the other hand, judicial approval is received, the metropolitan promoters will most probably hold club membership exhibitions on an extended scale.

AMATEURS APPEAR IN RING.

Eight Bouts at New York A. C. Tourney End in Knockouts.

Of the eighteen bouts decided last night in the preliminary session of the New York Athletic Club's amateur tournament, eight ended in decisive victories for the successful boxers. The majority of these bouts ended in the first round, but, despite this feature, it was well on to midnight when the last bout was completed.

Last night's bouts marked the initial show of the Winged Foot Club since the expiration of the Frawley law, and it was the most successful tourney of the season to date. The officials of the club, instead of charging the members admission, solicited voluntary subscriptions from the spectators for the War Library Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. Soldiers from Fort Jay and sailors from the Pelham Bay naval stations made the collection by means of subscription cards and the sum of $319 was realized.

Among the victorious boxers was Anton Ens, Paulist A. C., who won from T. Hughes, Oranam A. A., in one round of their bout in the 125-pound class. Ens's body blows forced Hughes to quit. The Paulist A. C. lad recently won the Crescent A. C.'s intercity tournament in this class.

FACULTY BAN HITS PRINCETON CUBS

Sweet and Scheerer Barred from Freshman Team for Game with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—With Sweet and Scheerer, quarter back and full back respectively of the Princeton freshman eleven, ineligible because of failure to maintain proper standing in their studies, there is very little optimism in Princeton concerning the outcome of the contest with the Yale freshmen on Saturday at New Haven. Sweet and Scheerer as well as Chapman and Hawke, two substitutes, were declared ineligible following the freshman tests. Their loss upsets entirely the work of the Tiger back field, and leaves the team without a punter.

The tests did not bring calamities alone to the youngsters, however, for Keck Jacobs and Opie, who were ineligible to play football on entering college, were given permission to play by the Faculty. They will probably play part of the game against Yale.

It has been necessary for Coach Dawson to make a new back field combination as a result of the loss of Sweet and Scheerer. Hopkins has been moved to quarter back from the second team, Raymond and Herzog have been playing at the halves, while Penny and Bell have been alternating at full back.

In an effort to discover a punter to take the place of Sweet, all the members of the eleven have been given an opportunity to try their luck at kicking. McCauli, Davis and Herzog have been receiving instruction under Trainer Fitzpatrick, and one of these will probably do the kicking against Yale.

OFFICIALS MAY SEE GAME.

Cupid Black Will Face Rutgers with Galaxy of College Stars.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be a guest of honor at Ebbets Field tomorrow afternoon, when the Newport Naval Reserves meet the strong Rutgers eleven. Captain H. F. Bryan, commandant of the Second Naval District at Newport, has sent an invitation to Rear Admiral Usher and other officials at the navy yard. Special boxes are to be reserved for them on the navy side of the field. It was said at the navy yard yesterday that Admiral Usher would surely attend unless official business prevented.

Captain Cupid Black of the Newport team yesterday gave out the full list of players in his squad. It is undoubtedly the greatest collection of college stars ever brought together for a football team. Besides having plenty of high-class material for his regular lineup, Black has capable substitutes for every position.

The complete list of players is:

Ends—Green, Dartmouth; Elwood, Notre Dame; Higginbotham, Yale; Williams, Fordham; Burns, Dartmouth; Murphy, Wesleyan; Quigley, Holy Cross.

Tackles—R. H. Dunn, Michigan; Paisley, Michigan; R. G. Dunn, Michigan; Trier, Dartmouth; Grotemat, Colgate; O'Keefe, Holy Cross; Hall, Harvard.

Guards—Black, (Captain,) Yale; Schlacter, Syracuse; Strong, Rutgers; French, Holy Cross; Head, Cascadilla.

Centres—Callahan, Yale; Hutchinson, Yale.

Quarter Backs—Hite, Kentucky; Miller, Columbia; Musk, Stevens; A. Purdy, Brown.

Half Backs—Barrett, Cornell; Gerrish, Dartmouth; Eberstadt, Princeton; Pennock, Amherst; Schlichter, Cornell; Haas, Worcester Academy.

Full Backs—Gardner, Nebraska; Sweetland, Washington and Lee; Heath, Princeton.

The gates at Ebbets Field will be opened tomorrow at 12 o'clock and the game will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock. All Brighton line trains will stop at Consumers Park. The early demand for tickets indicates that a crowd of from 15,000 to 20,000 will see the game.

QUIET DAY AT RUTGERS.

Long Signal Drill the Only Practice for Football Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22.—George Foster Sanford gave his Rutgers team a work out on Neilson Field this afternoon in spite of the rain. There was no scrimmage, but Sanford and Nash put the men through a long signal drill, perfecting the plays which will be used against Cupid Black's Naval Reserves on Saturday.

DEVENS TEAM HERE TODAY.

Haughton's Eleven Will Arrive Tonight for Tomorrow's Game.

The Camp Devens football team, in charge of Percy D. Haughton, will arrive here tonight from Ayer, Mass., and will go at once to the Hotel Astor, where the players will abide until the time comes for them to start for the Polo Grounds, where they will meet the eleven from Camp Upton tomorrow. The Camp Upton team, led by Frank Glick, will come in from Yaphank tomorrow morning, accompanied by a large delegation of troops. At the Harlem stadium on Saturday, the Upton rooters will hold forth in the stands on the south side of the field, while those on the north side have been reserved for those who will cheer for Devens.

The exhibition drill, which will be given by the soldiers from Camp Upton, will start at 1:15 and the game will start at 2 o'clock.

COLUMBIA IS HOPEFUL.

Houlahan Returns to Lineup and List of Regulars Is Complete.

With all its regulars in the lineup again, Columbia's hopes are soaring high as the New York University game approaches. Houlahan, who has been incapacitated since the Hobart game, nearly two weeks ago, put on his uniform yesterday and reported for the signal drill in the gymnasium. He is the last of the injured 'Varsity men to return to the field. During the signal and forward passing drills Houlahan alternated at full back with Rosen, who for the first time since his injury took active part in the practice.

'LAME START FOR SQUASH.

Only Three Matches Played in Annual Fall Tournament.

Squash tennis emerged from its many months of solitude yesterday afternoon, when the first tournament of the season, the annual scratch event, began at the Squash Club. The opening, however, was rather inauspicious, the incursions made by the war into the ranks of players being manifest by the small entry in what is usually an enthusiastic event. There are only twenty-one players entered in the tournament, but many of them are contestants of note, as F. S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, A. W. Riley of the Princeton and Squash Clubs, J. W. Appel of the Harvard Club, J. Onativia of the Harvard Club, and F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club.

There was a lame start to the tournament, however, for the sum total of matches actually contested for the first day was two, and one other went by the default route, which may be frequently in evidence as later rounds are played. R. Goepel was one of the victors. In a first-round contest he defeated R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club in straight games at 18—15, 15—12. The other victor was R. C. Coburn of the Harvard Club. He defeated E. S. Avery of the Metropolitan Club at 15—10, 15—3. G. E. Ells of the Harvard Club came through the first round by the default of E. W. Putnam of the Columbia Club.

FOOTBALL, EBBETS FIELD, Sat., Nov. 24, 2:30. Rutgers vs. Cupid Black's Naval Reserves. Tkts. at Spaldings, Baker, Murray & Imbrie, N. Y.; DeMill, Sterling Piano, Ebbets Field, Bklyn. Adm. $1; res'd & Box seats $2. Few choice Box seats $2.50.—Advt.

AIRMAN FINISHES IN VAN.

Troise Brings Viau Colors Home First in Capitol Handicap.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 22.—Wilfrid Viau's Airman captured the Capitol Handicap, at a mile, which was the feature of the racing card this afternoon. Smaller fields than usual went to the post in most of the races, and there were only five engaged in the handicap. Troise had the mount on Airman, and cleverly brought him through in the stretch to defeat Shooting Star and Right, both well played in the mutuels.

The Viau-Carman combination met with a setback in the Flight Handicap, at six and a half furlongs, which attracted some speedy sprinters. Carman's usually dependable Startling met with more than his match in J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk, which showed his best form, and won by a small margin in the good time of 1:20 2-5. Little G. Walls had a successful day in the saddle, riding three winners, while Troise again was astride of two victors.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Amackassin, J. E. Griffith's b. c., 104 pounds, by Sweep-Radiance, $4.10, $3.20, and $2.90, (G. Walls).....1

African Arrow, G. H. Browne's b. c., 109, by Javelin-African Slave, $7 and $4.90, (C. Kummer.).....2

Moosehead, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 104, by Star Shoot-Miss Kearney, $3.50, third, (R. Troise.).....3

Green Grass, Corydon, June Bug, Sunny Hill, Ruthie M, Juanita III., Umatilla, and Starvort also ran. Vocabulary, Phalerian, and Nominee scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds, and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:59 3-5.

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 6 years, 103 pounds, by Cunard-Wayward Lass, $5.30, $2.90, and $2.60, (R. Troise).....1

Amphion, W. Bennett's b. g., by Inferno-Court Maid II., $2.90 and $2.40, (E. Ambrose).....2

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4, 111, by Out of Reach-My Eleanor, $7.30 third, (H. Hanmer).....3

Star Gaze, Maxim's Choice, Malheur, Lady Edwina, and March Court also ran. Goodwood scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Flight Handicap, for all ages; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 120 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $8.50, $3.60, and $2.40, (C. Peak).....1

Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4, 124, by Marie Santa-Country Fraud, $3.70 and $2.60, (J. Butwell).....2

Water Lady, J. Arthur's b. m., 6, 110, by Waterbury-Duchess of Towers, $2.80, third, (R. Troise).....3

Fenmouse and Babcock also ran. Meliora and Between Us scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Capitol Handicap; for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

Air Man, W. Viau's br. c., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Waterboy-Colonial, $10.20, $3.80, and $2.70, (R. Troise).....1

Shooting Star, A. Lezama's ch. c., 4, 107, by Star Shoot-Bonnie Blue II., $2.80 and $2.30, (T. Parrington).....2

Right, W. Congdon's b. f., 3, 106, by Fair Play-Mirth, $2.90, third, (M. Burton).....3

Woodstone and Barry Shannon also ran. Gex scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:44 4-5.

Bond, Nassau Stable's ch. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ethelbert-Boudoir, $7.40, $4.30, and $2.80, (G. Walls).....1

Master Karma, R. Hedley's br. g., 3, 104, by Burgomaster-Lady Kanna, $6.70 and $2.80, (J. Butwell).....2

Christie, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. g., 5, 109, by Star Shoot-Chulita, $2.20 third, (R. Troise).....3

Sky Pilot, Deep Sight, Ringling II., and Lady Bob also ran. Tie Pin scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $900; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:57 3-5.

Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. f., 4 years, 103 pounds, by The Picket-Rosecrest, $21.30, $5.90, and $4, (G. Walls).....1

Sam Slick, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 5, 114, by Rock Sand-Artful, $3.70 and $2.80, (J. Butwell).....2

King Hamburg, S. Louis's b. g., 5, 111, by Waterboy-Hamburg Belle, $5.40, third, (A. Sterling).....3

Stalwart Helen, Rawa, Baby Sister, Little England, and Nannie McDee also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Armeath II.-Tol San, $4, $2.80, and $2.40, (C. Kummer).....1

Euterpe, R. Hanley's b. m., 7, 102, by Ort Wells-Halcyon, $4 and $3, (C. Mergler).....2

Captain Ray, J. E. Griffith's b. c., 3, 110, by Sea King-Katriona, $3.20, third, (W. Collins).....3

Lucky R., Progressive, Comacho, and Early Morn also ran.

Weather clear, track good.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Ideal, 115 pounds: Will Soon, 110; *Happy Smile, 105; *Miss Peep, 102; King of the Scarlets, 110; Flapper, 107; Lady Small, 107; *Millrace, 102; Partisan, 110; *Phalaris, 105; *Sabretash, 105; *Mayhew, 102. Also eligible: Elder Sterry, 107; Sun Kiss, 109; *Sallie Waters, 102; Elysian, 118; Ormolps, 110; *Cave Man, 105. Ten excluded.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens; all ages; claiming; one mile. Golden Hours, 118 pounds; Fren, 105; Wichaka, 92; Matoaka, 87; *Polyanna, 100; Beau of Menlo, 113; Hickory Nut, 105; Frank Keogh, 92; †Royal York, 108; Lady Gertrude, 94; Tarquin, 108; Omunda, 105; Bonne Cause, 89; *Plucky Hen, 100; *Coumangha, 84. Also eligible: John Douglas, 113; Happy Smile, 92; *Jessie D., 100; Rose Finn, 105; Melogene, 105. Eight excluded.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, handicap; for all ages; seven furlongs. Reprobate, 118 pounds; Lohengrin, 113; Zouave, 107; Silk Bird, 104; Between Us, 118; Mme. Herrmann, 112; Dan, 107; Firing Line, 106; Kilmer, 114; Nigel, 110; Onwa, 102; Peter Jay, 101. Also eligible: Tarquin, 100; Wild Thyme, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; one mile. †Celto, 112 pounds; †Sweep Up II., 87; Lynette, 94; Jock Scot, 99; Crepuscule, 94; Valerius, 87; Woodtrap, 99; Incog, 94; Perigourdine, 84.

†Tyree entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Reprobate, 116 pounds; Wild Thyme, 109; *Miss Represent, 104; Captain Ray, 116; Hasse, 106; *Thornbloom, 104; Brooklyn, 113; Piers Pinch, 106; *Golden Bantam, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Flare, 109 pounds; Orlana, 96; Margaret L., 104; Brother Jonathan, 100; *Swift Fox, 111; *Battle Abbey, 104; Cacher, 109; *Burbank, 104; *Easter Lily, 101.

SEVENTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Souvenir, 107 pounds; *Kilts, 100; *Widow Bedotta, 97; *Miss Kruter, 106; *Crepuscule, 100; *May W., 101; *Marrery, 96.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TOP PRICE IS PAID FOR BROTHER DAVID

Walter Cox Buys Three-Year-Old for $3,025 as Old Glory Sale Closes.

Interest in the Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden was well maintained until the last of the fast steppers was disposed of last night. Since the opening on Monday the sale has been a meeting place for men of the harness horse world, and there were many notables present on the closing day. Former Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas dropped in, and though he sold out his whole stud several years ago, showed a disposition to keep in touch with the sport.

He still is President of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and while at the Garden purchased Baroness Bell, a mare that he bred himself, for $380. Other well-known enthusiasts noticed were: Nathan Straus, David Bonner, Samuel McMillan, Andrew W. Smith, Dave McClary, De Witt C. Flanagan, and W. H. Gocher, Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

Walter R. Cox of Dover, N. H., one of the shrewdest owners and trainers, who has been picking up moderate priced horses all the week, saw a big racing prospect in Brother David, a 3-year-old son of Axworthy that has trotted a mile in a race in 2:08. Other owners also were anxious to obtain possession of Brother David, which bids fair to be near championship class, but once Cox had set his mind on the colt he made the others dizzy with his bids, and Brother David was knocked down to him for $3,025, the biggest price of the day and the second highest figure of the sale.

Another speedy performer went to New England in Al Mack, by McLintock, which has been raced by the Brook Farm for the past three years and has taken a mark of 2:06¼, besides setting a record at Goshen for three heats over a half-mile track. W. D. Hunt of Brookline, Mass., captured this prize for $2,500.

F. S. Schurter of Ellenville, N. Y., who owns Directum I., bought The Savoy, the largest money winner of the year, for $2,350, last night.

The best sales follow:

Princelyne, 2:11¼, blk. m., by Prince McKinney-Kinglyne; F. D. Wilcox, Deposit, N. Y.....$1,010

Gay Moko, 2:15¾, b. g., by Moko-Gaiety Lee; Harry Clark, New York. 450

Don Mase, 2:18, ch. g., by Peter O'donna-Mazie W.; Edward Muller, Jamaica, L. I.....425

Brother David, 2:06, b. c., by Axworthy-Lottie Hall; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H.....3,025

Al Mack, 2:06¼, b. g., by McLintock-Mignon; W. D. Hunt, Brookline, Mass.....2,500

Suldine, 2:06¼, b. s., by Gorehy McKinney-Carrietta; R. E. Moreland, Lexington, Ky.....1,650

The American Girl, 2:06½, ch. m., by McLintock-Margaret J.; Anatole Isseff, New York.....460

Coleman Watts, br. g., by General Watts-Empress Josephine, C. Ord, Iselin, New York.....400

Pittsburgh, 2:07¾, ch. g., by General Athol-Lily of the Valley; Fatherland Farm.....675

Alberta, 2:14¼, ch. m., by Directum Kelly-Anne Allerton; A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb.....560

Lake Riddell, 2:15¼, b. c., by J. Malcolm Forbes-Ann Tregantle, Fred E. Hyde, Hartford.....1,700

The Savoy, 2:02¼, br. g., by Charley Hayt-Lady Constman; F. S. Schurter. 2,350

JAFFE IS CHESS VICTOR.

Defeats French Champion, Janowski, After Eighty Moves.

For the first time in six games Charles Jaffe was able yesterday to wrest victory from David Janowski of Paris, chess champion of France, in their match of ten games up.

Honors were even at the time of adjournment, when forty-nine moves had been recorded, but Jaffe was left with a knight against a bishop for the ending. After resumption, Jaffe played so well that he forced the Frenchman to give up his bishop for a pawn, and finally won the game after eighty moves had been made. Of the six games played, Janowski has won three, Jaffe one, and two have been drawn.

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READY FOR TITLE CHASE.

College Harriers Will Compete for Championship at Van Cortlandt.

The team which will represent Cornell in the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park tomorrow will arrive in this city early this morning and stop at the Waldorf-Astoria. Some time during the day the athletes will be taken on a walk over the course they are to traverse on their run tomorrow. The team this year, while lacking the services of the athletes who made up last year's championship aggregation, is nevertheless expected to prove a formidable contestant for the title. Harvard will not be represented with a 'Varsity team, making the first time in many years that the Cambridge collegians have not contested for the title. The officials of Yale have also declined to send a 'Varsity team for the tenth running of the championship. Both of these colleges, however, will be represented in the freshman chase which will precede the 'Varsity event.

Pennsylvania will send a strong team of harriers for the championship, as will Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which won the New England cross-country title last Saturday. Dartmouth, Columbia, and C. C. N. Y. will be the other colleges represented. In the freshman race teams from the following colleges will start: Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Columbia, and C. C. N. Y. These institutions nominated their harriers some time ago, but entries are open up to the start of the race.

Each college is allowed to enter twenty athletes for the 'Varsity run, and in this respect Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology lead. Each has entered the full quota, while Dartmouth has fifteen men and Columbia, Pennsylvania, and C. C. N. Y. have thirteen, twelve, and seven respectively.

MACKAY PUTS OUT GATES.

Richmond Golfer to Meet Phillips in Semi-Final at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 22.—The Autumn golf tournament at Pinehurst was brought down to the semi-finals today. All divisions played over the No. 2 course. In the feature match of the day Franklin H. Gates, winner of the Carolina tournament, was defeated by F. J. D. MacKay of Richmond, 4 and 3. Gates started out by winning the first two holes and then knocked MacKay's ball into the cup at the third for a winning 4 in an attempt to get round a stymie. MacKay squared the match at the fourth, where he holed a run-up shot of over sixty feet and had things practically all his own way from that time on, winning five of the remaining eleven holes of the match, while Gates took only one.

MacKay will meet H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst in tomorrow's semi-finals. The other semi-finalists will be C. L. Becker of the Ekwanok Club and Gordon F. Wood of Richmond.

OUIMET PLAYS TOMORROW.

To Pair with Guilford in Year's Final Appearance on Local Links.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford will meet Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson over the links of the Englewood Country Club tomorrow. The match will begin at 9:30 in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon. This event will be Ouimet's last appearance this year on the golf links, and, if he is sent abroad before the Spring, it may be the last time for many months before golfers of New York will have the opportunity of seeing him perform. The proceeds from the match will be devoted to purchasing military supplies for soldiers.

TURKS CHANCELLOR BEST CAT IN SHOW

Highest Honors at Atlantic C. C. Exhibit Go to Mrs. Clarkson's Blue Feline.

Mrs. Edward Clarkson's beautiful blue cat The Turks Chancellor carried off the honors of the best in the show at the sixteenth annual exhibition of the Atlantic Cat Club, which ended yesterday in the sun parlor of the Hotel McAlpin. The victory is considered a remarkable one, as the son of Turks Cap was shown for the first time, and previous to his entry in the competition in which he gathered twenty specials and the additional honor of being the best novice he had been the household pet of Mrs. Clarkson at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, where she maintains one of the best kennels of chows in the country.

The Turks Chancellor had carried all before him on Wednesday, and was the general favorite when the best in the show special came up for decision, and in which he had to meet the winners of all other classes. Miss E. G. Hydon, who judged the event, said that there was no question of his superiority, and that, in her opinion, the young cat is better than his noted father, Turks Cap, which was imported by Mrs. C. W. Chapin, and never was defeated.

The honor of the best of the opposite sex to the winner fell to Mrs. Herbert Shipman's Lalita, a chinchilla of fine color and pretty face, which had defeated the Misses Champion's Argent Lady Brilliant in the open class. Another distinguished cat that was entered for specials only, and did not compete for best in the show, was M. Johnson's champion White Magic. In addition to taking ribbons for the best white and best of any solid color, champion White Magic had the distinction of defeating The Turks Chancellor in the special for the best coated cat. There was a special for short-headed cats, and this was captured by the Greenwich Kennels' champion Greenwich Burnham Chang, one of the two of Siamese breed entered.

Cricket Club Celebrates Victory.

Members of the Manhattan Cricket Club, at their sixtieth annual dinner held at the Ritz Restaurant in Brooklyn, celebrated their success in recapturing the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, which they had previously won in 1915, but surrendered to the Brooklyns the following year.

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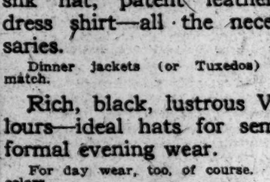

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SEE MILLIONS LOST IN WAR CHARITIES

Experts Blame Lack of Supervision of Relief Organizations for Losses.

STATE CONTROL FAVORED

Charles F. Johnson of Board of Charities Wants Legislature to Extend Its Powers.

Irresponsible war relief organizations mismanaging their affairs in the absence of official supervision have deprived soldiers and civilians in the allied countries of millions of dollars contributed for relief work since the beginning of the war by persons in New York State, in the opinion of men qualified to make an estimate of the money diverted from the purpose for which it was intended. Mushroom organizations whose affairs have been mismanaged have been responsible for the loss of much money, and unscrupulous promoters and agents, often employing the names of prominent persons who have carelessly allowed the use of their names, have pocketed, in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is maintained.

Among those who said yesterday that the estimate putting the total loss to relief work at millions of dollars was not too large was Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, whose office has enabled him to keep in close touch with the situation. Mr. Johnson expressed emphatically the belief that all charitable organizations, including war relief bodies, should be brought under State control through special legislation or by some other effective means.

"No one knows just how much has been lost through inefficient and dishonest relief organizations," Mr. Johnson said. "My observations throughout the State have convinced me, however, that the sum has been very large, and I am strongly of the opinion that the collection and disbursement of money by individuals and societies should be carefully regulated by the State. At present there is no system of regulation. The State Board of Charities is one of the nearest approaches to a supervising body and we can investigate and act only in the case of organizations which receive money from the State or any city in it. As asylums, hospitals and homes are about the only charitable institutions which receive public money, we are unable to touch the war relief organizations. The powers of this board should be extended by legislative action or some other provision should be made to protect the people against the dishonest and the incompetent.

Rich Harvest for Promoters.

"As conditions are today any man or group of men may organize a war relief organization, say a Society for the Relief of Patagonian Orphans, and collect money from any one willing to give. The chances are they could obtain the use of the names of prominent persons who would not investigate their undertaking, and they could distribute coin collection boxes, open bazaars and fairs, send out begging letters, and engage in personal solicitation to their hearts' content. They might collect, say, $5,000, send 50 cents to Patagonia, and appropriate the remainder as 'expenses.' This is the kind of thing that has been going on for a long time, and the tragic recklessness with which the public has responded to every appeal for money has given dishonest promoters opportunity for a rich harvest.

"And, in addition to the dishonest organizations, there are numbers of mushroom societies managed by amateurs which have wasted precious money by their incompetence. If every war relief and charity organization could be officially supervised, and every fair or bazaar compelled to operate under a license that would facilitate supervision, most of the misappropriation of funds would cease."

Officials of responsible relief organizations have long desired regulation, so that those abusing the confidence of patriotic and sympathetic persons may be driven from the field.

A step in the direction of regulation was taken yesterday afternoon, when the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen held a public hearing on the proposed Dowling-Wendel ordinance which would put all charity entertainments and bazaars, except those promoted by religious and fraternal bodies, under the control of the Department of Licenses. There was no objection to the proposed ordinance, and it is probable that the committee will recommend its passage at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday. This measure, however, would regulate only entertainments and bazaars. The more serious danger from organizations obtaining money through solicitation would not be affected.

Evidence of Money Misapplied.

Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society, who has done all in his power to thwart dishonesty and incompetence, has obtained evidence that a large total of money contributed for relief work has been misapplied, and he, too, believes that the State and city authorities should regulate the activities of those who collect funds for supposedly philanthropic purposes.

Many persons, Mr. Smith said, had an erroneous opinion of what the Charity Organization Society could do, and he explained that the society had no authority to investigate any organization, but was limited to expressing or denying its approval to such bodies as chose to submit their affairs to examination by the Bureau of Advice and Information. In order to clear up misunderstanding as to the bureau's past and present activity, and to show the need for official supervision of war relief organizations, Mr. Smith made a statement, which follows in part:

The Bureau of Advice and Information issued on Aug. 1 a bulletin of war relief charities which had submitted evidence of responsible management, including satisfactory financial statements. This bulletin has been revised from time to time. It has included only those organizations engaged in actual relief work connected with the war. It does not cover propagandist, educational, or purely patriotic societies. Many of the war relief charities participating in Hero Land are listed in this bulletin. In addition there are certain participating organizations which are not engaged in relief work so far as known to the society, and which are favorably known to the bureau. Such are the American Defense Society and the National League for Women's Service.

We assume that the management of Hero Land has ample evidence of the legitimate character and responsible management of every organization which it has admitted to the bazaar.

The Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society is in no sense an indorsing agency. The bureau has long foreseen the possibility of there arising serious question concerning some of the many war relief charities. It was for this reason that it undertook some months ago to make as comprehensive an investigation as possible, and to issue this bulletin on war relief. Its purpose in this action has been primarily for the protection of the members of the Charity Organization Society and of the Merchants' Association. We feel most strongly that proper legal supervision of all war charities is a thing to be desired.

Mr. Smith added that the bureau had bulletined Hero Land, the allied bazaar which opens at the Grand Central Palace next Saturday, because John Moffat, the Executive Chairman of the Management Committee of the bazaar, had assured him that proper financial accounts would be demanded from all organizations participating in the fair. Mr. Moffat confirmed this statement, saying that the bazaar's management committee would not only insist on the financial statements, but would exercise close supervision over every cent received at any booth in the Palace, and would permit no society to take any money from the bazaar until it had submitted a satisfactory statement of its proposed disbursement of the money.

Speaking yesterday at the hearing before the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen, President Dowling of the board said:

"During these times when every one is trying to do something for the soldiers an interesting class of moneymakers has sprung into existence. A great part of the fault for this very deplorable condition can be laid at the door of prominent men of charitable inclination who permit their names to be used by war charity experts who go in for 75 per cent. profit for themselves."

Aroused by reports of conditions, District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens has started an investigation of all relief organizations operating in the county. The investigation started yesterday with an examination of the books of the Ladies' Relief Association of Corona, Inc., which was incorporated on March 12, 1912, and recently disbanded. Isaac Weichselbaum, who made the complaint, told the District Attorney that he learned from his wife, a member of the organization, that at the time the organization was disbanded seven members divided between $650 and $700 between them as a means of disposing of the funds left in the treasury.

ASKS GRAND JURY'S AID IN INQUIRY ON BAZAAR

Swann Also Demands Return of Fees Collected by Solicitor, and Stops New Scheme.

In addition to asking assistance of the Grand Jury in the investigation of a certain phase of the financial affairs of the Army and Navy Bazaar, which, it was said, would probably result in the return of an indictment today against one of the active promoters of the bazaar, which was intended to provide comfort kits for thousands of soldiers but netted only $754 of the total receipts of $71,000, District Attorney Swann ordered one of the solicitors for donations to return funds which he had received in fees. Another solicitor refunded his fees, $100, which he delivered at the District Attorney's office in the form of a Liberty bond.

Mr. Swann widened his inquiry concerning similar enterprises for raising "patriotic funds" by starting a half dozen or more investigations of societies and individuals connected with the promotion of money raising schemes, one of which he put out of business within an hour. Among the complaints that reached him regarding another benefit fair was one from officers of the 71st Regiment, who asserted that $50,000 in certified checks, the proceeds of a benefit for dependents of the members of the command, had been withheld from them.

This benefit for the regiment took place at the Hippodrome on Sept. 23. Lynn W. Thompson, a former officer of the regiment, and now acting as its attorney, asked Mr. Swann to bring about the payment of the rest of the proceeds. He will inquire into this today, and has ordered R. K. Forsyth and Walter E. Fisk of 200 Fifth Avenue, who had charge of the regimental souvenir program and advertising, to produce their books and tell their side of the transactions.

It is expected, however, that the claim of the 71st Regiment may be one for the of the Committee of Management of the Committee of Management of the regiment, headed by Captain W. H. Fisk, with Forsyth & Fisk, allowed the advertising agents 10 per cent. of the receipts for their share.

George F. Sweeney, who was employed by the Army and Navy Bazaar on a basis of 50 per cent. commission of receipts obtained by his efforts, was ordered by the District Attorney to refund by noon today all moneys he had accepted as fees on donations made outright to the bazaar.

In his defense Mr. Sweeney issued a statement in which he declared his contract with the committee of the Army and Navy Bazaar called for 50 per cent. as his share of all moneys received, whether in the form of advertising, subscriptions, or contributions. When he left the office of the District Attorney he had not announced whether he would oppose the request of Mr. Swann. The returned Liberty bond of $100 was made by one of the solicitors employed by Sweeney.

The League of Loyal Americans, Inc., with Milo T. Bogard as Executive Director, 170 Broadway, who had letterheads bearing the names of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Lieut. Commander J. F. Wright, U. S. N., R. L.; Captain John A. Anderson, N. G. N. Y., R. L.; John Winthrop Herbert, as members of the advisory board, and Elihu Root and a score of other well-known men as charter members, none of whom had given permission for the use of his name, was put out of business by Mr. Swann. After Bogard had admitted that he had not received permission to use the names he had on his stationery he was instructed to call at the District Attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney Kilroe then read some of the other names Bogard had listed, which included Robert T. Lincoln, United States Senators J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, Robert Bacon, Coleman T. du Pont, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, John B. Stanchfield, Alton B. Parker, Justice Alfred R. Page, Ogden Mills, Adrian Iselin, Judge Norman S. Dike, John H. Flagler, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, and when he asked Bogard if he had been permitted to use the names he answered in the negative. Bogard said he was not now using these letterheads.

A photograph which had been sent from Police Headquarters to the District Attorney's office was then laid before Bogard. "Is that a photograph of yourself?" Kilroe asked. "It is," replied Bogard. Mr. Kilroe then told Bogard that the photograph had been taken from the Rogues' Gallery. After Bogard had heard some incidents of his career recounted he announced his willingness to "shut up shop." It appears he had incorporated the "League" on May 29, 1917. Letters from three prominent men indorsing the objects of the organization, which Bogard said was to "spread patriotism," were found among his effects.

Another organization which Mr. Swann took under consideration because of the report to him that large fees had been paid to solicitors was the Emergency League Relief Fund. No charge of any kind has been made against this organization except that it had paid 60 per cent. to solicitors during the benefit held at the Waldorf on Nov. 16. The league had arranged to hold another benefit on Sunday, at the Hippodrome. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had a booth at this bazaar, told Mr. Swann she would call at his office today to tell what she knew about the league's operations.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo wrote to Mr. Swann yesterday complaining that while the City Magistrates always held fraudulent solicitors for funds when proper evidence was presented, the defendants usually managed to free themselves ultimately by appeals to higher courts.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said yesterday that the company had had nothing whatever to do with the Army and Navy Bazaar. Because Edward S. Moore, Assistant Secretary of the company, was Treasurer of the bazaar, some persons received the impression that the company was backing the promoters of the affair. Mr. Sabin said that Mr. Moore had accepted the position of Treasurer entirely in his capacity as an individual. Mr. Moore himself admitted this, adding that he had taken the postion after receiving what he had been justified in considering reasonable assurance that the bazaar would be properly managed. He attempted to prevent the alleged misappropriation of the bazaar's funds, he said, and made public the financial statement which told of the finances of the bazaar.

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THE PHILHARMONIC IN 'TAM O' SHANTER'

George W. Chadwick's Ballad Sympathetically Played by Mr. Stransky's Orchestra.

BRAHMS'S FIRST SYMPHONY

Sibelius's "The Swan of Tuonela" and Prelude from "Tristan and Isolde" Also Given.

Mr. Stransky, who is now devoting more of his attention to Brahms than he has done in former years, tried another symphony of that master in the Philharmonic concert in Carnegie Hall last evening. It was his first in C minor. More success attended this performance than that of the D major symphony recently, although it could not in all respects be called a fine interpretation of a masterpiece.

The first movement and the last were the most effectively played; and indeed it is difficult to miss the vehement power of the first movement, the Olympian grandeur of its introduction, or the splendid and passionate virility of the last, with its magnificent coda. The first was played with a considerable dramatic accent, with a due freedom of tempo, with a careful balancing of the instrumental choirs whereby the true orchestral color of Brahms is to be achieved. There was effectiveness in the last movement also.

Mr. Stransky was less successful with the andante and allegretto movements, which were played without much regard to their subtle expressiveness, or to finish of phrase and the true melodic significance. These are things that do not play themselves.

Mr. Stransky is paying also much attention this season to the work of American composers, and put another one on the program last evening, George W. Chadwick's symphonic ballad, "Tam O'Shanter." This, like Mr. Hadley's symphony recently heard here, was written for and first played at the Norfolk Festival. It is a musical delineation of Burns's poem, and follows closely the lines of that gruesome tale.

This gives, of course, ample scope for the composer's talent for musical description and delineation, especially in the violent and macabre vein, which he has employed not only with much skill and variety of resource, but also without forgetting that he is, first of all, writing music and that musical values are not to be sacrificed. Even so, the finest portion of the work is the reflective close, in which the themes that have served for delineation now fulfill a higher and more purely musical function. The piece is written with great skill in the treatment of the orchestra. It was sympathetically and intelligently played by Mr. Stransky, and there was much applause. Mr. Chadwick was in a box, and was called upon to rise and acknowledge the applause several times.

The program contained also Sibelius's atmospheric piece, "The Swan of Tuonela"; Dvorak's Scherzo Capriccioso, and the prelude and final scene from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

'MADAMA BUTTERFLY' SUNG.

Mme. Farrar Again the Cio-Cio-San of Puccini's Popular Opera.

MADAMA BUTTERFLY, opera in three acts, (in Italian;) book by L. Illica and G. Giacosa; after the work of John Luther Long and David Belasco; music by Giacomo Puccini. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Cio-Cio-San	Geraldine Farrar
Suzuki	Rita Fornia
Kate Pinkerton	Minnie Egener
B. F. Pinkerton	Paul Althouse
U. S. Consul Sharpless	Antonio Scotti
Goro	Albert Reiss
Yamadori	Pietro Audisio
The Uncle-Priest	Louis D'Angelo
Yakuside	Francesco Cerri
The Imperial Commissary	V. Reschiglian

Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

The patriotic moment that is nightly a feature of the Metropolitan Opera House season now, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played by the standing orchestra to a rising audience in the first intermission of each performance, found more than one echo last night in the opera itself, which was the popular and, in origin, partly American "Madama Butterfly." Mme. Farrar, who reappeared in her role of Cio-Cio-San, and who had snatches of the anthem in the Japanese wedding music and later scenes, should be naturally no less devoted to her country's air than was Signor Puccini, the Italian composer. Mr. Althouse had the tenor part of Lieutenant B. F. Pinkerton, and Mr. Scotti, acting an American role as Sharpless, gave to the Yankee Consul gentlemanly bearing and distinction.

In and out of the Nagasaki house, there were new touches and details of staging from the hands of Ordynski and Armando Agnini, who reinforced Siedle and Setti with the company behind the scenes. Moranzoni conducted this opera for the first time, and with discretion that avoided emphasizing some hackneyed phrases. Louis d'Angelo, as the Buddhist priest, was also new in a cast that included Rita Fornia as the faithful Suzuki, Minnie Egener, as the American wife, Reiss and Audisio, Cerri and Reschiglian, among a motley of quaint Oriental figures. The audience was again a large one.

"AUTOLOVE" IS MELODIOUS.

Jean Gilbert's Operetta Produced at the Yorkville, with Mizi Gizi.

One of the most melodious scores to be brought across the Atlantic in several seasons, the work of the French composer Jean Gilbert, reached New York last night via the stage of the Yorkville Theatre, the home of Adolf Philipp's German productions. Gilbert is already known in this country as the composer of the music for "The Queen of the Movies," produced here four or five seasons ago. The score of the new production, "Autoliebchen," which is understood to antedate the composition of the other work, is replete with lilting numbers and in every way superior.

In its original form the piece was known as "Dix Minutes d'Auto," and was produced with success in Paris and Berlin five or six years ago. Its story, dealing with such recognized operetta material as the complications growing out of a masked ball, is slight and unimportant, and in no way fitted to be a setting for Gilbert's tripping score. At the Yorkville the piece is used as a starring vehicle for Mizi Gizi, long a German favorite here.

HALTS 'STAR GAZER' OPENING

Beth Lydy, Prima Donna, Suddenly Withdraws from Cast.

The sudden defection late yesterday afternoon of Beth Lydy, prima donna in "The Star Gazer," prevented last night the scheduled premiere of that piece at the Plymouth Theatre. Miss Lydy, according to report, had several disagreements with John Charles Thomas during rehearsals and out-of-town performances. It was announced at the offices of the Shuberts, producers of "The Star Gazer," that a postponement of the premiere was made necessary by the illness of Mr. Thomas, but it was later admitted that Miss Lydy had withdrawn from the cast. No reason for her withdrawal was assigned by the management.

An understudy was obtained for the part last night and the piece is now announced for presentation on Monday.

Greta Torpadie Sings.

Greta Torpadie, soprano, a young singer of delicate and charming style, gave her recital in Aeolian Hall last evening to an audience that wanted most of her program twice over. Loeffler's "The Peacocks," despite ornithological absurdities in the printed book of words, proved rather a duet of voice and piano, Richard Epstein playing an accompaniment of harp-like swirls that swept the keyboard. This was encored, as also were four songs by composers present in the house, Schindler's "Wondrous May" Kramer's "Green," Rubner's "Pierrot," and Buzzi-Peccia's "Sweet Suffolk Owl."

Miss Torpadie sang a very beautiful "Sommeil de l'Enfant Jesus," by Gevaert, and among her Scandinavian airs, Sigurd Lie's "Snow," with Langemuller's "The Swan" on recall, and for final encore, "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny."

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Smartest of Musical Comedies
"Oh, Boy"
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. TOM'W.

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Grace George
In HENRY BERNSTEIN'S GREAT PLAY
"L'ELEVATION"
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Craig Campbell
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SECOND EDITION
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HITCHY-KOO
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George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton.
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"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1917.

A LENINE-GERMAN PEACE.

LENINE and his Bolshevist accomplices continue to furnish evidence that they intend nothing less than the absolute ruin of Russia in subjection to Germany. They protest that they do not desire a separate peace with Germany, that they have planned a general armistice, entered into upon the initiative of the Russian "Government" in the hope that at the end of three months the peoples of the various belligerent countries, if not their Governments, will insist upon peace. What is the value of their assurance that no separate peace for Russia is sought? At the same time that they notified the Ambassadors of the allied nations at Petrograd of their intention, or even before that notice was sent, they ordered General DUKHONIN, the Russian Commander in Chief, "to negotiate for an armistice" with Germans. The General refused and was promptly deposed for his disobedience. The order to General DUKHONIN is conclusive proof of the dishonesty and bad faith of the persons who call themselves the Government of Russia, and should serve as a warning to the allied nations of the impossibility of having anything to do with them.

If they had intended a general armistice they would have waited for replies from other Governments, in order that action might be taken in concert. That did not suit their purpose. They instructed their own commander to negotiate for an armistice, which is the same thing as beginning negotiations for a separate peace between Russia and Germany. This is but another confirmation of the firm belief entertained in Petrograd that LENINE and TROTZKY are agents of the German Government. Members of the Provisional Government are convinced that this is true; the actual proof has thus far escaped them, as it would naturally be difficult to secure it. A Paris dispatch published yesterday declares that the French Government has in its hand "absolute proof that NICHOLAI LENINE, the Bolsheviki Dictator at Petrograd, was sent to Russia by the German spy system and is a creature of the Prussian propaganda service." If the French Government has that proof, it must, of course, make it public, and without delay. The mere assertion that proof is in hand will not convince the Russian dupes of LENINE, and it is in that quarter that the conviction must be pressed home.

Loyal Russians of intelligence, of course, foresee where the Bolsheviki are leading the country. Separate peace, for which LENINE and TROTZKY instructed the Russian Commander in Chief to open negotiations with Germans, would open the way to the establishment of German control over the destiny of Russia. It would put an end to the hopes born of the revolution that Russia might be built up as a great, independent commercial power, for Germany would speedily attach the vast Muscovite dominions to her projected economic group extending from the Baltic through the Balkans to the Persian Gulf, so that not merely the resources of Russia but her commercial development would be controlled in the German interest. The breaking up of what was once the Empire would be the natural result. Ukraine, where the German and Austrian propaganda has been active, long ago made known its desire for independence, Finland has done the same, and the whole of Poland, it is already planned, is to become a Teutonic dependency. Russia as a great power will be split up and disappear if the German plan is carried out by her Bolshevist agents. They are hurrying her on the road to ruin, and their traitorous work can be arrested only by the establishment of a strong central Government. For that a man is necessary, a man of greater firmness and stability of purpose than any the revolution has yet brought to the fore.

THE TWO WONDERLANDS.

Miss MARY GARRETT HAY, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, has made the clearest and most impressive declarations of unconditional feminist patriotism, taking precedence of even the Greatest Issue of All Time:

> If the whole fate of my country hung on one man, and that man could save the country, but was opposed to the Federal amendment, I should vote for him.

What sublimity of calm courage, what a great choice and great refusal! The force of feminist devotion could no further go.

It would be wrong, however, to regard seriously the first artless proceedings and pronouncements of the woman suffrage leaders, exulting in, yet visibly embarrassed by, their new boon. The just commentary comes from a parallel world:

> The chief difficulty Alice found at first was in managing her flamingo; she succeeded in getting its body tucked away, comfortably enough, under her arm, with its legs hanging down, but generally, just as she had got its neck nicely straightened out, and was going to give the hedgehog a blow with its head, it would twist itself round and look up in her face with such a puzzled expression.
>
> One more excursion into that parallel country:
>
> "Really, now you ask me," said Alice, very much confused, "I don't think." "Then you shouldn't talk," said the Hatter.

"This piece of rudeness was more than Alice could bear." It is more than anybody can bear; but it has its value for students of the two Wonderlands.

THE IMPOSSIBLE BATTLE.

Far off in Flanders the fighting was going on, but along this quiet sector things had been for many months almost as peaceful as home. A raid now and then, just to remove the impression any one might have gained that it was an armistice. There was a perfect galaxy of reasons why nothing was to be expected. For one thing, this was the strongest part of the Hindenburg line; it was impregnable. If the British were ever to attack it, they would need all their strength; they could not be slamming away in Flanders at the same time. They would need so much preparation that all Hindenburgia would be on notice weeks ahead, and have time to get armies there, if necessary. For another, this war had demonstrated the fact that no attack could be made without extensive notice by artillery, and very little notice would be enough to brace up the Hindenburg line at Cambrai.

Upon a line impregnable in itself, impossible to attack without the most formal sort of notice, and long acknowledged to be invincible both by British repose in front of it and British activity elsewhere, fell the eye of a German General considering from what point it would be safest to remove artillery. He wanted to send guns to Italy. Of course he decided that this was the point above all others from which it would be safest to take them. He took them. That, doubtless, explains why the German artillery fire was so weak when the storm burst.

The Hindenburg line was protected by infinite barbed wire, which cannot be removed except by artillery. The whole situation bristled with impossibilities. The impregnable line was broken, the barbed wire was removed without artillery, the British did not give the inevitable notice, the absolutely essential barrage was not made, cavalry attacked artillery and beat it, there was no air reconnoissance, infantry rescued tanks from cannon—in short, if there was a single impossibility that did not become fact within the first forenoon of the British advance, it will take a conjurer to produce it. General BYNG did not equip a fleet of submarines with stilts and make them walk at the head of his army, but lovers of the impossible will have to be satisfied with that; nearly every other impossibility ceased to be.

The part the airplanes usually play was omitted entirely. In place of a barrage there was a charge, but a charge of massed tanks. With all the tanks have done, this massing of them into an army to take the place of artillery and almost of infantry is something new under the sun. "The Tank Corps expects every tank to do its damnedest" was the watchword of its commander at the outset of what must be called the first tank battle ever fought. They came surging out of the mist at 6:20 A. M., and although the Germans are used to the sight of tanks, they never saw a tank army before. The correspondents record that in their bewilderment the Germans stood still and let the tanks waddle over them and crush them into the ground.

"Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" The jeer of our infantrymen in the great American war was never answered until SHERIDAN rose to answer it. There has been the same feeling in this war, but some British Sheridan has spoiled the joke for all time. "Sabering the gunners at their pieces"—there is something incredibly ancient and far off in the sound of that phrase, and to find it in today's dispatches makes us rub our eyes; it seems to belong back somewhere in the Crimea, or in the War of 1812. Finding their mission at last, and liking it, the cavalrymen exceed their instructions, like the infantry at Missionary Ridge, and go dashing ahead with the work laid out for the infantry; they conduct the charge proper, and their greater speed leaves the infantry in the rear while the cavalry take villages all by themselves.

Impossibility of impossibilities, the Hindenburg line is smashed, smashed at its strongest point, smashed at the one place where friend and foe called it not merely strong but impregnable. All the other impossibilities, the tank army, the vanished barbed wire that no shell had struck, the cavalry at infantry work, all shrivel in size beside that. Not only is the line itself smashed, but its supporting line is smashed, and the British army riots on in the rear of both, redeeming French territory that France never expected to see except after the sickening devastation of another "strategic retreat." In one day Sir JULIAN BYNG made nonsense of all the military lessons of the war, proved the continued existence of the old-fashioned warrior, and established himself as the artisan of all that can't be done.

NO DEFENSE OR EXCUSE.

In a statement about supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission Mr. HOOVER said a few days ago that many thousand tons of foodstuffs sent from our ports had been lost by the sinking of relief ships. This leads the German Government to defend the destruction of these ships by its submarines. It authorizes a news agency to say that by existing arrangements "the carriers of food to the suffering Belgians have been required to avoid the danger zone." Some "disregarded the warning and were sunk."

> Therefore, if Belgian civilians starve, it is because British selfishness drives the Captains of relief vessels to seek only to disregard rules made for their safety.

Germany knows that there could be no reasonable excuse for the sinking of these ships. After three had been destroyed, the Commission sent an urgent protest to Berlin. Whereupon the German Government promised that other relief ships should not be attacked. Written and officially signed guarantees of immunity were given to commanders of the vessels, with maps and directions showing the route which should be followed. But the guarantees were worthless. To the submarines they were mere "scraps of paper." Relief ships carrying them and going in the prescribed "safe route" were sunk. In addition, their sailors were killed in lifeboats by gunfire.

Even if these vessels had been in the danger zone, attack upon them could not be excused, for their character and mission were shown by great banners and posters on their sides, on deck, and aloft. And there is no warrant for the allusion now to the selfishness of "British" Captains, for a majority of the torpedoed ships were Norwegian. In a recent report Norway's Government speaks of their fate. The Commission and all who were interested in its work soon realized that the German Government's guarantees of safety had no value. Germany now unwisely reminds the world of this dark chapter in the record of its submarine piracy. It should wish that the sinking of relief ships might be forgotten.

THE IDEA!

Santa Claus could not have been looking over Commissioner WOODS's shoulder when he wrote that very practical letter on the subject of the presents to make glad the hearts of children, waifs, strays, and the neglected ones, in the police stations at Christmas this year. The best Commissioner did not consult the Saint. President WILSON and Mr. HOOVER will never confess that he consulted them. War is war, and this is the worst of all wars, but Santa Claus must not be numbered among the casualties. Certainly he will not come round if he is to unload at police station Christmas trees nothing but clothes and food and other uninteresting things like them.

Necessaries are all very well in their way, (let them be included;) but the child's mind can't conceive of a Christmas without toys, candies, and other accustomed indulgences. Commissioner WOODS, ethically far out in his reckoning, however patriotic his intentions, intimates that candy will not be welcome, because the nation is skimping in sugar; and that toys had better be withheld, because the measure of value should be adjusted to something more practical; for instance, to "clothes and food." Yet he plans "to make the occasion as festive in spirit as before." It can't be done with such unseasonable limitations. The children will rebel. Santa Claus will strike. And those who want to make the children happy as usual will rebel and strike, too.

Shall the small boy and girl who press their cold noses to the shop windows be denied the joys that they are even now dreaming about, with Christmas only a month off? The toys of yesterday, today, and forever: immortal Little Boy Blue, the flaxen-haired doll with heavenly blue eyes, the painted top that makes music as it spins, the harlequin ball, the Noah's Ark and its animals issuing two by two, the red express wagon, and the many endearing beasts to be drawn around with heads a-sway? And all those toothsome and tinseled things that there would be no Christmas without?

Really, Commissioner WOODS cannot expect to be heeded. What possessed him to utter his ukase? A festive occasion, indeed, with all the rapture left out! People can do as they like, but we know what they will do. So far as the children are concerned, it is Santa Claus's annual proclamation that they will give heed to.

JUDGE HYLAN.

Judge HYLAN'S strategical silence during the campaign was followed, after his election, by a reasonable dose of speech. The public is glad to hear from him; and it is possible that his communications to it may be looked for as eagerly as was Mayor GAYNOR'S series of piquant letters on Things in General, his famous essay on Cats, for example. Not that anything frivolous has come from Judge HYLAN so far. On the contrary, his habitual mood is one of becoming gravity and earnestness. If the cynical see only a Knight Errant's chivalrous scorn of possibilities in his proposed excursion to Albany to move the Republican hard-hearts of the Legislature to repeal legislation to which he objects, the mass of the community, always disposed to be fair to an official entering on his novitiate, will judge him ultimately by his deeds.

His words so far since election, leaving out of consideration those that relate to the Tammany Fairyland, which was the scene of his campaign, have indicated a full appreciation of the responsibilities of the post to which he has been called by so impressive a vote. He has said that he is as loyal to the country and the flag as any man, "as firm and determined in support of every act of the Government." He has spoken of his "tremendous task." He regards it as his "main duty" to "see that for every dollar the people are called upon to contribute full value will be returned in the upkeep and development of our institutions." He has said that he is and will be no man's man, but his own boss.

All officials-elect talk in that strain, but it is the right strain, all the same. Especially to be welcomed and applauded is Judge HYLAN'S insistence upon economy. While he sees economy in a partisan light only or mainly at present, and views with alarm the scattering of the people's money "with an utter disregard of value" by the present city administration, any check that he suggests on that scattering, if it be not a purely Tammany figment, will be dear to the business and pocket of the taxpayers. When he essays to lop off or wipe out items in the budget of 1918, he is on the right track; he has the right spirit, even if his specific proposals appear less plausible than the easier generalities of saving.

He has fallen on a time when saving is a duty and necessity, but in this world of mere human and highly political creatures "extravagance" is usually confined to the ins. The outs are Poor Richards so long as they are in the cold. When they have once toasted their toes at the public hearth they are apt to turn into soft Campanians, into Coal Oil Johnnies of the public moneys.

The Tammany economists have spoken their high resolve to watch the city administration with the eye of a famished fishhawk until 12 P. M., Dec. 31. Will they be as virtuous when the plant is theirs?

We would not darken with the faintest penumbra of disbelief the white austerity of Judge HYLAN'S determination for a rigidly economical administration. Tammany's passion for economy is history. So is the Tammany abhorrence of making money inside and "on the side" out of the city. Some sort of municipal Utopia is to be created, if Tammany believes what it said in the campaign. Tammany has promised impossibilities. Does Judge HYLAN sincerely promise them and others still? The hungry wolves look up and are not fed; such a tableau of perfection Judge HYLAN seems to be announcing. The wolves appear as happy as the affable archangel, entirely unmoved by Judge HYLAN'S rigor. There is no quiver, unless it be a suppressed grin, on Mr. MURPHY'S Roman lineaments. Mr. MCCOOEY looks at peace with the world.

Still, Judge HYLAN is to be judged by his work. Meanwhile, why insist on discounting his fair words? He has opportunity to make a signal career, albeit at the expense of Tammany mutiny and rage. He has said that "the wide-open town," once a concomitant of Tammany victory, is no more. Will the wide-open treasury hospitable to Tammany hands reappear? Judge HYLAN means well. Doubtless he will gradually recover from Rockefellermania, a campaign disease into which he has relapses. He will succeed an administration which has made the highest mark of intelligent, honest, and fruitful municipal achievement. Ambition and self-respect should keep him from fatal concessions to "the boys."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Expert Criticises the Experts.

Wartime food problems are by no means as simple as is thought by a good many of the people now giving more or less of consideration to them, and especially are they not as simple as is thought by not a few of the people who assume the rôle of experts and present solutions of the problems that are accepted with pathetic confidence by large sections of the general public.

One of these experts reduces everything connected with foods to a question of heat units—the so-called calories—and a food that contains, or produces, more calories than another is pronounced better than that other. A rival expert is interested only in protein, which is building material, not fuel, and he makes that the whole basis of his computations. One who studies both of these qualities poses as notably comprehensive in his views, but even he does not see everything or everything that is important in relation to foods.

This was well brought out in an address, much praised by The New York Medical Journal, that was recently delivered by Dr. CARL ALSBERG before the Harvey Society. Dr. ALSBERG said that it was not enough in wartime to decide the composition and relative values of foods, but into the account must also be taken such questions as, How much of each of the several foods can be raised on an acre of land? and, How much labor is required to raise each of them? The answers to those inquiries may be such as to make it judicious, when labor is scarce, to grow one food rather than others, even though it is intrinsically inferior to those others from the standpoint of the analytic chemist.

No food, unfortunately, combines all good qualities, and there is none which, if eaten exclusively, would not lead to starvation, or at least to serious injury of the body. Dr. ALSBERG admits, however, that wheat comes nearer than anything else to being a perfect food, but MACAULAY noted that bricklayers did not wait for NEWTON to teach them that if they jumped from high scaffolds they would break their legs, and humanity did not delay its appreciation of wheat until its merits were announced by scientists.

Dr. ALSBERG further declared that, in times of scarcity, it did not pay to feed to animals food that human beings could eat—that the waste was greater in the case of swine than in that of steers, and that, in general, the waste was greatest in the case of any animals past the growing stage.

Demanding a Sorry Privilege.

It is difficult to write in terms of moderation of the proposal, made in apparent seriousness by the head of one of the major leagues, that a certain number of professional ball players—eighteen for each club he thought would be enough—should be exempted from military service. That adds to the now much discredited, and highly discreditable, plea of "business as usual," the worse one of "pleasure as usual."

In behalf of this amazing proposal to keep at home a large body of young athletes whose training is of direct applicability to the tasks of modern war, the only argument presented is that baseball, as played by professionals, amuses and interests a considerable fraction of the public and so tends to promote the general cheerfulness by distracting the minds of the civilian population from their sorrows and losses. There is something of superficial plausibility in this argument, but it rests on several false assumptions and will not bear analysis.

Judging from the amount of pacifistical talking and writing now to be heard and seen, there is great need that we should think of the war, its effects and its possibilities, not less than we do now, but more. What many of us need is fixation, as the psychologists call it, not distraction, and gravity, not cheerfulness, is the mood that best becomes us. It is a notable fact, too, that it is from the business end of baseball, and not from the playing end of it, that the demand for exemption comes. In the colleges, the players of baseball and of other athletic games have volunteered almost to a man, not at all anxious, seemingly, about the gloom they will leave behind. All of their anxiety, if they have any, concerns the gloom that would be in store for the whole nation if its men of military age and capacity manifested their tender consideration for the non-fighting civilians—and for themselves—by devoting their strength and their skill to keeping us from thinking about the war.

Some of the professional ball players have volunteered, others have submitted gracefully when drafted. The majority of them, however, have manifested no obvious eagerness to join the colors, and their inaction almost justifies the suspicion that they will not be as indignant as they should be when they hear of the ignoble privilege which has been asked for them.

Proceedings Quaintly Antiquated.

At another time than this the trial of Mrs. DE SAULLES for the shooting of her divorced husband would attract much attention. It would deserve it, too, for the case brings into action many of humanity's primordial emotions and motives and raises questions of deep social interest in every civilized community. Some of those questions, and especially the question whether the admitted homicide was on any grounds justifiable or not, are at present forbidden subjects of discussion out of court. No such immunity, however, belongs to the methods of criminal procedure illustrated at the trial, particularly as comment on those methods, even though adverse, is not criticism of the Judge or the other officials whose only duty is to carry out the law as it is.

That is the justification—and the only excuse—for selecting a jury by a process of which the least fault, though a great one, is the amount of time it consumes and the amount of energy it worse than wastes. Its far severer condemnation lies in the fact that the result of this process is not to get a jury either notably intelligent or from whom notable ability to consider evidence and nothing else can be expected. What between the efforts of the prosecution to get a jury that will convict a woman, and those of the defense to get one that will not, the chances, and almost the certainties, are that the jury finally secured will be—well, to characterize it gently, not notable for anything at all except an amazing indifference to, and ignorance of, current happenings held important and interesting by everybody with a mind ordinarily active.

This method of selecting jurors is a survival of days when every one of its peculiarities was admirably adapted to existing conditions. As all of the conditions have changed, the method is now absurdly wrong, but we go on using the method for no other reason than that it once was all right. And that is no reason at all!

More Ways to Save Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would that letters from the people in your columns might crowd each other out in backing daylight saving as a safe, sane and simple method of conserving coal. In addition, if there is a real shortage of coal the owners of private greenhouses should be requested to close them for the period of the war. This would save many tons of coal burned that one family may be furnished with cut flowers or a delightful place in which to entertain a friend. Let rich and poor alike enjoy the beauty and perfume of the exquisite plants in the public greenhouses.

New York, Nov. 20, 1917. B. W.

TEACHERS OF PACIFISM.

Much Harm to the Youth Can Be Done in Early Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that public sentiment is being aroused against those teachers in public and private schools whose sympathies are pro-German or whose views are so impregnated with pacifism as to make them unfit to teach American boys. I have taught for nearly fifteen years, and I know how dangerous the influence of pacifism upon immature minds can be. When President Wilson issued his first call for volunteers the discussion of the doctrine of non-resistance, even as an academic question, should have entirely ceased. The idea of free speech, however, was grossly abused by many pacifist teachers, who have kept alive this discussion, to the utter demoralization of many a youth. Free speech was never meant to apply except among those of equal maturity, and a teacher who takes advantage of the immaturity of youth, which is so generous in its enthusiasms, to promote views dangerous to the welfare of the State should be placed where he can do no actual or potential harm.

There is a certain type of young man who seeks notoriety by adopting extreme views because he views life from the side lines. He is generally unwilling to get into the game of life, which he dimly sees from lofty and secluded heights, and, consequently, he develops a state of mind which is destructively rather than constructively critical. Such a mind finally gets to see so much of the sham or the counterfeit that it is blind to any good in the world. The best cure for many pacifists would be hard work, physical as well as mental, so that they would have less time for flirting with radical views. Pacifism does offer a clever argument, from an academic standpoint, and it is the cleverness of this argument that often infatuates the listener. It is like the young man who believes himself in love, until the rapidity with which he transfers his affections proves conclusively that he is in love only with the idea of being in love. In the one case the national welfare suffers and in the other the young lady's happiness, if she is apt to be serious-minded, but in both cases the objectives suffer. One can understand the appeal of pacifism to this type of mind, which, it must be assumed, is possessed of indications of maturity, if no more; but how a red-blooded youth of fifteen years or over can accept such views is unintelligible. The law of youth is the law of absolute right or absolute wrong. Between the ages of 16 and 20 the rational processes are not sufficiently developed to take a middle course between these two extremes. The holding of ultra-radical views is likely to be more of an affectation than a reality, and a boy pacifist is just as much an anomaly as a boy who claims that his religion is spiritual rather than moral. In the language of Jeremiah Rood, "it can't be done."

I offer these thoughts to you as one who believes that at present he can do more in a munitions factory than in a classroom, although by this I do not mean to disparage the efforts of any real red-blooded teacher who has stuck to his job—they need all the help and encouragement they can get.

MORRIS W. WARE.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 21, 1917.

Suffragists Defy the Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article this morning commenting upon the action of the State Woman Suffrage party is admirable, but, in your interest in the patriotic issue, you seem to overlook, as do the women themselves, the constitution of the State of New York.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, as published this morning, contains the following recommendation:

> In view of the likelihood of the immediate submission of the Federal amendment to the State Legislatures for ratification, we should campaign against the nomination or election of candidates for the New York Legislature and campaign against candidates for Congress who will not agree to indorse the Federal amendment, providing the Federal amendment has not passed before the next Congressional election, which takes place in 1918.

Section 1 of Article 13 of the constitution of the State of New York provides that members of the Legislature shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe an oath which contains the statement that such member of the Legislature has

> not directly, or indirectly, paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to such office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

This last requirement would seem to be a serious bar to the proposed program outlined by the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

SUFFRAGIST.

New York, Nov. 22, 1917.

Rewards of Valor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever reasons, based on the natural fear and hatred felt by the Republic for everything savoring of monarchy and aristocracy, may have once existed for prohibiting our officers and enlisted men from wearing foreign decorations won by distinguished valor and extraordinary achievement, these reasons have long since ceased to exist for us, and it seems both an injustice and an absurdity to retain a prohibition which puts our brave soldiers and sailors at a disadvantage as compared with those of our allies in this great war for the freedom and security of all nations. HENRY PREBLE.

New York, Nov. 21, 1917.

A FREE WOMAN, NOT A PACIFIST

I'm glad I am no Pacifist—
That banners floating free
From every flagstaff, every tower,
Mean everything to me—
Honor and sacrifice and truth,
A Nation's loyalty!

I'm glad I am no sheltered thing,
Too safe to understand
The hunger pangs, the ghastly need,
Of that invaded Land!
I'm glad they called us, glad we gave
An eager helping hand!

I'm glad the Hun has taught us this—
To fear the Egoist,
To fight the brute who'd hold the race
Beneath a mailed fist,
To hate those ghouls who bayonet
"The women who resist!"

Today we ask no coward's peace!
We'll pour forth all we own—
Money and life and love and youth—
That we may now atone
For those unseeing, leisured years
Before the Truth was known!

Dear God, I'm glad that Truth is writ
Across your flaming sky:
This is a war to liberate
All Brave Ones who defy
The maddest War-lord of all time,
The blackest tyranny!

I'm glad I am no Pacifist!
Old Glory floating free
Beside those friendly foreign flags
Means Home and Hope to me,
And more—in time, through all the World,
It means Man's Liberty!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

PRAISES NEW YORK HOTELS.

Washington Reports Meat Consumption Cut 116 Tons a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Hotels in New York City, by the observance of meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays and by other self-imposed restrictions, saved more than 116 tons of meat and 60 tons, or about 620 barrels, of flour last week, according to an announcement made by the United States Food Administration tonight. When the movement is under full headway it is believed that the hotels and restaurants of New York City will conserve at least 300 tons of meat and 1,200 barrels of flour weekly.

The statement of the Food Administration follows:

"From figures received by the Food Administration, showing immense savings in meat and wheat through the scrupulous observance of meatless Tuesday and wheatless Wednesday and other conservation measures they have adopted, it is clear that the New York hotels and restaurants are doing far more in proportion than the homes of the nation to save the foods America must ship to the European nations who are fighting its battles against Prussian autocracy. If hotels and eating places in other cities were doing as well as those in New York, and if private homes were saving with equal care, the amounts of wheat, meat, fats, and sugar that would be gained for shipment to our allies would be enormous.

"The savings of wheat in the larger hotels and restaurants in New York City are already yielding well toward a thousand barrels of flour a week and more than a thousand tons of meat, and this in spite of the fact that the movement has hardly more than fairly started, and new establishments are joining every day.

"Actual figures received show that in the hotels and restaurants of New York City on Tuesday, Nov. 13, the saving in meats amounted to 193,545 pounds, or 96.75 tons.

"The saving of wheat flour on Wednesday, Nov. 14, was 101,295 pounds, or 50.6 tons, or 517 barrels.

"Through taking certain meats from their daily menus and refusing to serve meats at banquets a further conservation was effected by hotels and restaurants, swelling the total quantity of meats saved by them in New York during the whole week of Nov. 12 to 232,254 pounds, or 116.12 tons.

"By the use of whole or partial substitutes for wheat flour, particularly in bread and pastries, the saving in wheat flour for the week is increased to 121,554 pounds, or 60.8 tons, or about 620 barrels.

"Provision dealers who supply New York hotels report a considerable decrease in sales since the adoption of meatless Tuesdays. One firm, which supplies only hotels of the better class with choice meats, reports a decrease of 50 per cent. in orders for Tuesday. A wholesaler selling to both butchers and hotels reports a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent. in weekly sales. A firm selling in several States to a great variety of trade reports the following decrease in Tuesday orders since the adoption of meatless days:

"In hotels, 30 per cent.; in restaurants, hospitals, and institutions, 25 per cent.; in schools, 25 per cent.; to retail trade and homes, 12½ per cent.

"Meatless Tuesday and wheatless Wednesday were not actually suggested to hotel and restaurant proprietors until early in October, when the propaganda for a beefless Tuesday was just beginning to take effect. Many hotels began the meatless day only the first Tuesday in November, and in many others Tuesday of this week is the first meatless day to be observed.

"The saving of meats in New York will show enormous increase this week. It is estimated that hotels and restaurants in that city alone within a fortnight will be saving a minimum of 300 tons of meats and 1,200 barrels of wheat flour per week. If the hotels and restaurants of the whole country save in the same proportion that those of New York are saving, John McE. Bowman, Chief of the Hotels Division of the United State Food Administration, believes that in this one industry alone the saving will be sufficient to furnish several shiploads of meats and wheat each week for our armies and allies."

On the recommendation of the Food Administration, ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett today issued a priority order directing that cattle feed consigned to Texas and New Mexico should receive preference in rail shipments over all commodities with the exception of coal, foods for human consumption, and a few other wartime essentials.

TO FORCE MEATLESS DAY.

James B. Regan Favors National Edict to Compel Food Saving.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker said yesterday that he believed that there should be a national edict setting aside Tuesday as meatless day throughout the country, and that this edict should not only be enforced by the Federal authorities but that the offenders against it should be punished by fine or imprisonment. Mr. Regan declared that there were between 50 and 100 restaurants in the vicinity of Times Square that were conducted by Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians whose natural inclinations were pro-German. A Federal commission to control the kitchens of all hotels and restaurants was also advocated by the proprietor of the Knickerbocker.

"The hotels of this city," Mr. Regan asserted, "are doing their best to try and conserve the food of the country, but are handicapped to a large degree by restaurants of this type. The conserving of meat on meatless Tuesday would be helped to an immense extent if a national edict were issued throughout the country that no meat should be served on Tuesday, and this order enforced by the Federal Government, so that any one breaking this law would be punished, either by a heavy fine or a term of imprisonment. It is useless in these times to ask the hotels and restaurants which, to a very large extent, consume the meat supply of the country, to abstain from serving meat on Tuesday, unless they have co-operation.

"A large number of owners of hotels and restaurants are loyal American citizens, and are desirous of doing their best to help the nation, but unfortunately there is always an element in human nature which has a tendency to sell their merchandise to their best advantage, regardless of any condition. If an order such as I speak of is issued by the Federal Government, enforcing this measure, there is no question at all in my mind that it would eliminate to a large extent the delay of gathering statistics which only scrape the surface, and does not effect any material benefit. In my opinion, the amount of saving in beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, if handled in the way I have mentioned, by the Federal Government, would be an enormous saving in tonnage of meat.

"In addition, there is a waste of foodstuffs in the kitchens and pantries of hotels and restaurants. Men of well-known experience and ability, who understand the operation of kitchens and food commodities, such as J. P. Martin, Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Hurley of the Belmont, and men of that type, of which there are any number throughout the country, should be appointed in the form of a Federal commission, and have full authority to control the kitchens of hotels and restaurants, and evolve a remedy for the waste of foods at the present time."

Mr. Regan praised the work of John McBowan of the Biltmore in giving his time and ability to the Government to help food conservation.

ACT ON EX-QUEEN'S ESTATE.

Speaker Holstein Appointed Administrator of What Liliuokalani Left.

HONOLULU, Nov. 22.—H. L. Holstein, Speaker of the Hawaiian Legislature, has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of the late ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

A suit started two years ago by Prince Kalanianaole to have himself declared heir to the estate, valued at $200,000, is still pending. The Prince, a cousin of the late ex-Queen, and Congressional Delegate from Hawaii, was left $5,000 by the terms of the last will filed. The bulk of the estate was left in this will, which Kalanianaole charges is a forgery, to Theresa Wilcox Bellliveau, who says she is a cousin of the ex-Queen.

HOOVER BOARD PLANS MILK INQUIRY HERE

New Commission Organizes and Decides to Open Investigation on Monday.

HOPES FOR LOWER PRICES

Moskowitz Seeks Co-operation in Opening Yards to Sell Coal Directly to the Poor.

The Milk Commission appointed by Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, on Wednesday met yesterday in the office of the local Food Administration, 124 East Fifteenth Street, perfected its organization, selected counsel, and decided to open on Monday in the City Hall an investigation into the milk situation here and in the State at large. The commission intends to make its inquiry thorough, and it will take up the distribution of milk here to see what can be done to decrease the cost of getting milk to the consumers. It will also inquire into the cost of production. The Dairymen's League agreed not to raise December prices, at the request of Administrator Hoover, and in spite of the opinion of many farmers that this meant a loss. The farmers have the assurance that, if the inquiry about to be held shows that the raising of December prices was justified, they will later be allowed to cover losses sustained in December.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, Chairman of the commission, announced after the meeting that the commission will follow the lead of the Mayor's Committee and hear the producers first. The public hearing will begin at 10 A. M. Monday in the City Hall. Dr. Jordan in the interval will serve notice of appearance on those whose testimony is wanted. He announced also that Frank W. Stevens, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, had consented to act as counsel for the commission.

Hoover Representative Presides.

G. Harold Powell, representative of Mr. Hoover, presided at the meeting here yesterday. The commission consists of Dr. W. H. Jordan of Geneva, N. Y., Chairman; John Mitchell of New York, L. P. Brown of New York, John T. Galvin of New York, Jacob H. Schiff of New York, Miss Mabel Kittredge of New York, Eugene Schoen of New York, Charles H. Day of Jamestown, Bradley Fuller of Utica, C. S. Shedrick of Buffalo, and Arthur Williams, ex-officio, of New York.

If the suggestion contained in a letter written to the Mayor by Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz is carried out the city will establish yards in certain parts of the city where coal will be sold in small quantities. Mr. Moskowitz said that he had asked Alfred Wigwitz said that he had asked Alfred Wigwitz, State Fuel Administrator, to cooperate with him and the Association of Coal Dealers in mapping out the territory for the distribution of coal, and that the Administration assist the city in inducing dealers to sell at their yards in small quantities at a yard prices.

"In many such quarters of the city," Commissioner Moskowitz wrote, "the situation may be relieved by the successful accomplishment of this purpose, but in many districts the territory served by each yard is so extensive that only a part of its residents would find themselves able to take advantage of this opportunity. In such districts and wherever coal yard dealers refuse to sell in this manner, it will be necessary for the city to establish stations where coal may be sold in small quantities. The larger coal dealers have so far given evidence of their willingness to co-operate with the Fuel Administration and no difficulty is anticipated so far as they are concerned."

Wants to Establish Coal Stations.

The Commissioner also has asked the approval of the Board of Estimate to grant sufficient funds to begin the establishment of coal stations. The estimates of cost are now being prepared. In making this request Commissioner Moskowitz has been guided by a report just made by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who found that several hundred coal dealers had been unable to obtain a sufficient supply to meet present needs. The situation, he says, is grave, especially if a sudden cold snap should occur.

In the week which ended Nov. 17 Mr. Wallstein's investigators visited 182 dealers and 190 consumers. The average sales were 8,327 pounds. The coal cost them on an average $8.777 a ton or $.4438 a hundredweight, and was sold at an average price of $12.49 a ton or $.6247 a hundredweight. His report continues:

> Customers claimed to pay an average rate of $12.805 per ton or .64 per cwt., which by the cwt. is $1.53 cents more than the dealers claim. According to dealers their gross profit on a ton is $3.61 or $.181

WANTS A WOMAN ON SERVICE BOARD

Bennett Finds Fault with the Governor for Selecting Kracke.

CALLS IT POLITICAL MOVE

Charles B. Hubbell Will Also Be Appointed to Succeed Major Hodge.

Announcement made in Albany yesterday by Governor Whitman that he would appoint F. J. H. Kracke, now a Commissioner of Plant and Structures under Mayor Mitchel, a member of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to succeed Colonel William Hayward, who has entered the United States military service, brought a spirited protest from former Senator William M. Bennett. Mr. Bennett accused the Governor of using the Public Service Commission for political purposes, and took him to task for not appointing a woman, as had been suggested by him.

The Governor also announced the appointment in the near future of Charles B. Hubbell, a New York lawyer who at present is a member of Governor Whitman's Prison Commission. He will succeed Major Henry W. Hodge, who has turned from the Public Service Commission to take up engineering work with General Pershing's forces in Northern France.

"I observe," said Mr. Bennett, "that shortly after the receipt of my letter of protest against the appointment of Frederick J. H. Kracke, Governor Whitman reiterated his intention to appoint that gentleman a member of the Public Service Commission. It is about time that members were appointed who are friends of the public. The appointment of Mr. Kracke is an insult to the women, because they are entitled to representation in a matter so vital to the welfare of all citizens.

"I would recommend to the Governor that he pay a visit to the Fourteenth Street and Forty-second Street express stations in the rush hours and personally witness the discomforts and insults to which the women are exposed during those hours. The voters are getting tired of having their public officials riding about in automobiles paid for by the city or State, as the case may be. The strap hangers are in the majority, and I would suggest to Governor Whitman that he take a lesson from the recent Mayoralty election and fill the other vacancy in the commission by appointing a straphanger. (The other vacancy referred to by Mr. Bennett is the one to which Governor Whitman announced that he would appoint Mr. Hubbell.)

"I would suggest to the Governor that the present moribund condition of the Public Service Commission of the First District calls for the appointment of a new member who will bring some life and energy and new views and human interest and some sympathy for the public to the commission.

"Mr. Mitchel tried to use Mr. Kracke as an instrument to play politics when he had the Legislature abolish the Department of Plant and Structures. Instead of having the Bridge Department and the Dock Department consolidate, Mr. Mitchel had the Department of Bridges enlarged into the Department of Plant and Structures with the idea of having placed under Mr. Kracke the supervision, maintenance, and repair of the buildings in all city departments, except Bellevue and allied Hospitals, including to such control buildings now under the control of the five borough Presidents. This attempt to create a great political machine under Mr. Kracke failed to help the Mayor, and in my opinion a similar attempt of Governor Whitman will not help him. The whole city would be grateful to Governor Whitman if he would stop playing politics with the Public Service Commission and appoint an active, energetic, and intelligent woman to fill the other vacancy."

Apparently Governor Whitman, who with Charles E. Hughes and United States Senator William M. Calder turned the city over to Tammany Hall, has failed to learn lesson from their overwhelming repudiation by the people."

Governor Whitman at Albany declined to comment on the suggestion of Mr. Bennett. It is expected that the other of the appointments will be formally announced until after the departure of Colonel Hayward, who is in command of the Fifteenth New York (negro) Regiment, for Europe. The new appointments will be made, according to Governor Whitman, with the understanding that the incumbent resign upon the relinquishment by Colonel Hayward and Major Hodge of their army commissions.

The appointment of Commissioner Kracke will give Brooklyn three places on the Public Service Commission to Manhattan's two, while the three other boroughs will have no representation. The Governor's action in making the appointment in some quarters was ascribed to political reasons. Commissioner Kracke has been closely affiliated with the Governor politically, and last year was manager of his primary and general campaign. The appointment is regarded by some as part of a political move to crumble the Republican forces in Kings County under the joint leadership of Commissioner Kracke and State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who has pooled his political interests with those of Governor Whitman, thus freezing out Jacob A. Livingston, the Old Guard Republican leader of Kings, and put a quietus on the Gubernatorial boom of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn. Governor Whitman is to address a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee on Dec. 11.

It was learned last night that the Queens Chamber of Commerce had sent a letter to Governor Whitman on Tuesday urging a Queens man for one of the vacancies on the Public Service Commission. The Borough of Queens has never had a representative on the commission.

"We believe," read the letter, "that if the Borough of Queens had been represented on the Public Service Commission this large territory would not be in the position today of paying taxes for the construction of rapid-transit lines in Manhattan and the Bronx which extend to the Westchester County line and give greater benefits to such cities as Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and White Plains, which pay no taxes to New York City."

Mr. Hubbell is a New York lawyer, who was President of the Board of Education before consolidation. He was also President of the first Board of Education after consolidation. He has been a member of three subway commissions by appointment from the Appellate Division. He has been active in politics for a number of years. He lives at the Hotel Gotham, in this city, and has a country home, Brookside Farm, near Williamstown, Mass., where he was born.

Coad-Hyatt.

The marriage of Joseph Allan Coad, a member of the old Coad family of Maryland, and Mrs. Clara Carter Hyatt of Proto Bellow, Md., took place at the home of Mrs. Hyatt in that town yesterday, the Rev. Father John Scully, assisted by the Rev. Father Matthews, officiating. The bride has been a widow for several years and has made her home when in New York with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt, at 158 East Sixty-second Street. She has one daughter, Miss Clara Hyatt.

WAR TANK FOR 'HERO LAND.'

Will Be One of the Features at Grand Central Palace.

Decorations for "Hero Land," the Allied Bazaar which is to open tomorrow evening at the Grand Central Palace, are practically completed. Many of the large war relief organizations in the country will be represented, and it is hoped that more than $1,000,000 will be realized from the bazaar which will continue nineteen days. The national war relief organizations which are taking part in "Hero Land" are carrying out their own plans and a variety of entertainments is promised.

Four floors of Grand Central Palace have been engaged for the bazaar. The recent events of history are to have particular prominence in the displays. One of the war features will be a German airplane brought down by Guynemer and a British "tank." The official French war motion pictures will be shown. The Stage Women's War Relief is arranging a number of attractions and actors and actresses will be present at these booths daily. For the first time the "Smilesge Book," which was devised by the Military Entertainment Service to enable friends at home to send theatre tickets to the soldiers in camp, will be placed on sale. Mrs. T. D. M. Cardeza of Philadelphia has charge of the children's entertainment, which will be for the benefit of Le Paquet du Soldat booth.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. John Magee will have charge of the Café de Paris. Luncheons and dinners will be served daily. Among those who have reserved tables for the first two nights are Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. William Delano, Mrs. Frank Griswold, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. William Crocker, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. Spencer Eddy, and Charles Hayden.

MISS KRECH'S BRIDAL PARTY

Her Wedding to O. B. James to be Held in St. Bartholomew's Nov. 2C.

Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends will attend the wedding of Miss Angeline J. Krech, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, to Oliver Burr James, son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, which will be celebrated at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton School.

Miss Krech will be attended by her sister, Miss Helen Krech, who will act as her maid of honor, and her other attendants will be Mrs. Shepard Krech, whose husband is serving in France; Miss Margaret Krech, and the Misses Helen and Eunice James, sisters of the bridegroom. Mr. James will have as best man William Rockefeller, and among his ushers will be Franklin Lawrence and Hamilton Hadley.

A small reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 17 East Seventieth Street.

MISS ENO TO WED DEC. 12.

Her Nieces Attendants for Her Marriage to H. Bjornstrom-Steffanson.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Mary Pinchot Eno, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno, and H. Bjornstrom-Steffanson of Sweden, which is to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the home of the bride, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Miss Eno has chosen for her attendants, her nieces, the Misses Antoinette and Marie Graves, Stephan Bjornstrom-Steffanson, a brother of the bridegroom, is to act as best man.

Their engagement was announced last June. Miss Eno is a niece of W. Phelps Eno, and of Mrs. Charles Houghton Woods. Her fiancé first came to this country as expert stipendiary for the Swedish Government. The family estate is at Ruda, Sweden.

FOUR SISTERS TO ATTEND HER.

Miss Louise Dickinson to Wed E. F. Swenson in St. Thomas's Dec. 8.

Miss Louise Dickinson, whose marriage to Edward F. Swenson of Albany will be celebrated on Dec. 8 in St. Thomas's Church, will have her four sisters and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Louise Swenson of Albany, as her attendants.

Her sisters are Mrs. Thomas R. Shepard, Mrs. Frederick H. McCoun, and the Misses Claire and Ruth Dickinson.

Mr. Swenson will have Clarence E. Swenson as his best man, and the ushers are to be Henry L. Bogert, Jr., of Cedarhurst, L. I.; Donald B. Abbot of Oyster Bay, Wendell W. Faunce of Rochester, Captain Henry P. Warren, Jr., United States Reserves, and Herbert Swenson and De Witt J. Payne, both Lieutenants in the United States Reserves. The Rev. Charles K. Gilbert will officiate at the ceremony.

The reception will be held at the Gotham, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. Gordon J. and Mrs. Dickinson, is in Jersey City.

Will Wed French Artilleryman.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Lane of 61 West Eighty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjory Browne Lane, to Paul Ruplinger, Maréchal des Logis, Fifty-ninth Artillerie, France. Miss Lane, who was educated in Paris, has for some time been associated with the work of the American Girls' Aid in Paris. She sailed last June to join the Misses Hollingsworth at the headquarters of their society, and has remained there ever since. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Osborn-La Farge Wedding Nov. 26.

The wedding of Miss Margaret G. La Farge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge of 324 East Twenty-second Street, and Lieutenant William Henry Osborn, O. R. C., of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, will take place on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, in the chantry of Grace Church.

Miss La Farge is to be unattended. Mr. Osborn will have his brother, Earl D. Osborn, recently invalided home from service in France, as his best man.

$1,000 for Y. M. C. A. War Work.

Mrs. Henry Seligman was the hostess yesterday at her home, 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, at auction bridge, and about $1,000 was raised for Y. M. C. A. war work. Instead of presenting a prize to the one making the best score Mrs. Seligman gave $100 to the fund. Mrs. Charles Farrelly and Mrs. Frederick Sanford made the best scores. There were about 100 present, and the players included Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, Mrs. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Miss Adele Colgate, Mrs. George Holt, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Phillips Allen Clark, Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Frederic Lewisohn, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor, Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

BARRIVERSIDEDRIVE TO GERMAN TENANTS

Order Expected to Put Enemy Aliens Out of Buildings That Give Views of Harbor.

MAY SEIZE ALL BINOCULARS

Finger Printing and Registering Germans Under Consideration —Secret Service Arrests.

Wealthy subjects of the Kaiser now living in apartments or private residences in Riverside Drive, or occupying apartments in streets further from the river, from the windows of which the river and harbor are visible, will probably be ordered to vacate their homes within the next week. Whether or not the order will make all of Riverside Drive a barred zone has not been decided. There is every reason for saying, however, that practically all of the Drive south of Grant's Tomb will be a barred zone. The principal naval anchorages in the North River are off Seventy-ninth, Ninety-sixth, and 110th Streets, and Germans whose apartments look out upon those stretches of water will probably be the first to move.

Another matter intended to make more effective the regulation of enemy movements which is under consideration calls for the finger-printing of every male German subject in New York of and above the age of fourteen. If this proposal is approved the work of taking the finger prints of more than 130,000 Germans will be intrusted to the Police Bureau of Identification. It is expected that the Police Department will have charge of registering enemy aliens, and that every German will be called upon to give a complete history of himself from the time he arrived in this country until the present time, as well as certain data regarding his business and other activities in Germany or elsewhere before coming to New York. After the registration is completed the man will receive a registration card bearing his photograph, which will serve as a passport to zones other than those along the waterfront or in the vicinity of military and naval posts, and munition plants.

Put Germans Out of High Buildings.

It can also be stated that the Federal authorities have under consideration an order which will move enemy aliens who have business offices in high buildings overlooking the harbor or rivers to buildings from which such views are not available. There are hundreds of Germans occupying such offices at present. Some of these buildings border the waterfront, while others are many blocks inland. It was pointed out yesterday that a German occupying an office on any of the upper floors of the Woolworth, the Singer, the Metropolitan Tower, or other high office buildings could keep track of everything that goes on in the busiest parts of the river and the upper harbor. Indeed he supplied himself with a pair of good binoculars. It was rumored yesterday that enemy aliens would be forbidden to have distance glasses in their possession.

The police began yesterday the work of notifying Germans doing business along the waterfront south of Twenty-third Street to arrange for immediately vacating their offices, stores, saloons, warehouses, or other places of German doing business on the riverfront between Twenty-third Street and the Battery received his orders yesterday, and was informed that he had about seventy-two hours in which to comply with the Government's instructions.

The office of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, in the Federal Building, was visited yesterday, as it has been every day since the President promulgated the new regulations by scores of German subjects anxious to learn whether or not they could not be excepted from the rule. A German-American who has an office in the Whitehall Building said he did know, for instance, if he could keep in his employ two German subjects. The office of this man offers one of the best views of the harbor to be had in the city.

"You can keep them in your employ if you wish," replied Marshal McCarthy, "but you will have to employ them in some other part of the city. They will not be permitted to remain at work in the Whitehall Building or in any other of the barred zones."

Another who called represented a private detective agency. He said the agency had a German among its employes who is helping guard a manufacturing plant in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn. This plant has Government contracts. He was told to replace the German with a bona-fide, loyal American and to do it immediately.

Secret Service Kept Busy.

While the Federal and city officials were busy completing their plans for the enforcement of the Presidential regulations, Secret Service agents were busy in all parts of the city and in New Jersey rounding up Germans who continue to defy the new regulations. Several arrests are said to have been made in Hoboken, all of them in the vicinity of the Government piers. It was reported that two men were taken into custody at the piers and that one of them was a member of the crew of an overseas transport. Federal officials would not discuss this report. Another report, which was not verified, was that a German was arrested on the East River front with a bomb in his possession.

Every merchant ship arriving in New York is immediately boarded by Government agents and every member of the crew subjected to an examination. Four Germans have been found among the crews of vessels plying between New York and coastwise ports, and West Indian ports, this week. Every German found in these crews is immediately arrested and taken to Ellis Island.

A sugar-laden ship arrived from Matanzas, Cuba, yesterday, and Government agents found in the crew a German who gave his name as Georg Plexnies. At first the man refused to admit he was German, but finally made the admission that he was a German subject. He is now in the internment prison.

Another man arrested yesterday was Max Juetner, a member of the crew of one of the seized German ships. He was found on an East River pier and was taken to Ellis Island.

Franz Johann Dorl, former editor of the pro-German publication known as Issues and Events, who is a friend of von Bernstorff and who during the first two years of the European war was one of the most bitter of the pro-German writers working for the German propagandists in the United States, was arrested on Wednesday night and ordered interned for the period of the war. Dorl is a native of Berlin and a graduate of the University of Berlin. He has lived in the United States for more than fifteen years, but has not become a citizen. As a Government agent put it yesterday, "He has made his living here for all these years, has enjoyed the protection of our laws, but remains to this day a loyal subject of the King of Prussia."

Dorl was arrested by Inspector Tunney of the Police Headquarters Bomb Squad. He appeared greatly surprised when told he was to be interned, and when asked why he had been so active in the United States in behalf of Germany replied that he had worked to "keep the United States out of the war." He protested that his activities ceased when Congress declared war on Germany. Dorl had an office at 271 Broadway. In that office the police found four cabinets of letters and other documents, all of which were seized. They also found some chemicals, which Dorl explained were used in a process for hardening concrete. Dorl is also a chemist.

Paper Still Pro-German.

When Dorl edited the paper now known as Issues and Events it was called The Vital Issue. The Vital Issue was a weekly, and during the months it was published it had a large circulation among Germans and German sympathizers in the United States. In its columns Dorl and other German propagandists defended the German way of making war and defended the activities of Bernstorff, Dernburg, and other heads of the German propaganda.

At the office of Issues and Events, which is now published at 25 West Broadway, it was said yesterday that Dorl severed his connection with the paper several months ago. The present editor of the paper is F. F. Schrader, a former associate of George Sylvester Viereck, and for many months prior to the entrance of the United States into the war one of the principal contributors to Viereck's paper, The Fatherland, which, like Issues and Events, was one of the stanchest defenders of Bernstorff and the German propaganda in this country.

In its edition dated tomorrow Issues and Events will appear with a front cover which shows a salaried worker trying to escape from a pack of hungry dogs. A woman, presumably the man's wife, is crouching beside him on the brink of a precipice which is labeled "Cost of Living." One dog is labeled "Hunger" and another "Debt." The paper prints a long article which is captioned "Lord Northcliffe's Candor."

"It has been hinted," the article states, "that a widespread secret campaign is on to reconcile the American people to annexations in Palestine and Mesopotamia. It is argued that they have become necessary to defend the Armenians from the ferocity of the Turks—in other words, to ween them from their faith in the President's declarations against annexations and territorial dismemberments."

There are other articles, and practically all of them have a distinctly "pro-German" twang.

HERMANN SIELCKEN REPORTED TO BE DEAD

Broker Who Cornered Coffee Market in 1907 Had Been Living in Germany During War.

The death in Baden Baden, Germany, of Hermann Sielcken, who was a member of the firm of Crossman & Sielcken, is reported in a censored letter which reached this city several days ago. Though the name was blotted out by the censor, references to the death led his friends to believe that Mr. Sielcken was meant. He sailed for Germany on Feb. 2, 1914, and was last heard from in last February, when he was reported to be in failing health at Baden Baden. He was about 77 years old. The firm of which he was a member was reorganized on Sept. 22 of this year by direction of the State Department, since Mr. Sielcken was a German living in Germany.

Mr. Sielcken was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and, coming penniless to this country about fifty years ago, engaged in the coffee trading business, in which he later made a fortune estimated at several millions. When George W. Crossman, his business partner, died in January, 1913, he bequeathed $1,000,000 to Sielcken "as a token of friendship." The venture in which Sielcken was reported to have made the most money was in the coffee corner of 1907, when he raised $10,000,000 to finance the American end of the deal, the Brazilian Government floating $75,000,000 in bonds. Mr. Sielcken piled up coffee in New York warehouses until the price more than doubled. The Government charged a violation of the Sherman law, but an adjustment was effected with Brazil and the coffee was ordered sold.

PLEA FOR JEWISH CHARITIES

Federation Tells of Great Increase in Maintenance Costs.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation of Jewish Charities, issued an appeal yesterday to carry on the work of eighty-four societies, for which it collected during the last year $2,300,000. This is a greater sum than was ever raised previously for these institutions, but was short of $200,000. In his circular, Mr. Warburg says:

"For 1918, the outlook is serious. The cost of living is still increasing, staple articles of food and coal bought at lower prices are exhausted and must be replaced now at far higher prices. To carry on the same work in the past, to meet only the most urgent needs, our institutions must have at least $2,900,000 for 1918. The federation must provide funds for the care of thousands of orphans, aged and infirm, widows, the sick in our hospitals, besides the tens of thousands that apply to our dispensaries.

"We cannot allow the charitable, educational, and philanthropic agencies built up by Jewish endeavor through fifty years of effort to be crippled or disrupted."

Among the eighty-four institutions benefiting by the funds of the federation are all the important Jewish charities of New York, including Mount Sinai Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Technical Institute, Jewish Big Brothers, Montefiore Home, the Educational Alliance, and many sisterhoods associated with the synagogues and temples.

A MODERN FRENCH RECITAL.

Henry Eichheim and Sam Charles Play Faure, Debussy, and Ravel.

Henry Eichheim, violinist, formerly a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Sam Charles, pianist, both of Boston, journeyed to New York to give a recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall of modern French music, in which they claim a position as specialists. They began with Fauré's sonata for violin and piano, now no longer in the modern vanguard, and played also Debussy's sonata for the same instruments, one of the composer's latest productions, which had been first revealed to New York a few days ago by Mr. Eddy Brown. Mr. Charles played four of Debussy's solo pieces for piano and two of Ravel's.

Mr. Eichheim has many good qualities as a violinist, which he brought to bear upon Fauré's and Debussy's music; intelligence, a sense of proportion, repose, a good technical equipment in bowing and finger work. But a warm and beautiful tone was not among them yesterday, nor was there evident all the grace and finesse that this music needs to have its best effect. And Fauré's sonata needs a good deal from the player. Mr. Charles's performance was fluent and pleasing; it caught not a little of the charm of Debussy's pieces.

'Six Months' Option' Begins Nov. 29.

"Six Months' Option," a comedy by Ancella Anslee, will begin an engagement at the Princess Theatre on Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 29. The new piece is being produced by Dorothy Donnelly, and the cast includes Stanley C. Ridges, W. T. Clarke, Mrs. Jacques Martin, and Jane Marbury.

To Help Negro Soldiers in War.

An entertainment to call attention to the needs of thousands of negro soldiers now serving will be given at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Circle for Negro War Relief, of which Mrs. Emilie B. Hapgood is the head. Among those who will appear will be Bert Williams, John Barrymore, Grace La Rue, Norman Trevor, Harrison Rhodes, and Burr McIntosh. There will be no charge for admission.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

Xmas Books

Our comfortable store is full of all that is worthy in literature, new and old.

Putnams 2 West 45th St.

DUTTON'S

CHRISTMAS CARD ROOM NOW OPEN

The Complete Book Store

681 Fifth Ave., *opp. St. Thomas' Church*

GRANT B. SCHLEY, FINANCIER, DEAD

Head of Firm of Moore & Schley and Member of Stock Exchange for 36 Years.

IN MANY BIG OPERATIONS

Figured in Inquiry When Senators Were Charged with Speculating During Making of Tariff Bill.

Grant Barney Schley, head of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1881, died yesterday at his home in Far Hills, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He had been in failing health for several years and had not taken an active part in the direction of the affairs of his firm for the last ten years.

He was born at Chapinsville, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1845. He attended the Canandaigua Academy, and in 1861, at the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in the express office of Wells, Butterfield & Co. at Syracuse, and five years later, when the Adams Express Company was formed by the consolidation of various companies, young Schley was sent to New York to take charge of the money order department of this company. In 1874 he was a clerk in the First National Bank, where he remained for six years, resigning his position as head of the foreign exchange department to enter the brokerage business with Ernest Groesbeck, under the firm name of Groesbeck & Schley.

In 1885 the late John G. Moore, at the suggestion of a number of capitalists who were associated with him in the Mutual Telegraph Company, entered the brokerage business, and Mr. Schley became one of his partners. He was active on the floor of the Stock Exchange for many years, and played a part in many extensive financial operations, numbering among his clientele many of the wealthiest men in the United States, among them H. H. Rogers, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, William Rockefeller, Oliver H. Payne, and John W. Gates.

In 1894, when certain Senators were accused of speculating in sugar stocks while a tariff bill was in the making, Elverton R. Chapman, who was then a member of the firm of Moore & Schley, braved a jail sentence for contempt when he refused to reveal to the investigating committee the names and accounts of customers of the firm. The firm of Moore & Schley played a part in many extensive market operations.

Mr. Schley was a director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Chihuahua Mining Company, the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Electric Storage Battery Company, the Elliott-Fisher Company, the Pacific Railway, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company. His clubs were the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Jekyl Island, Bankers', Automobile Club of America, the France-America Society, Essex Fox Hounds, Somerset Hills Country Club, and he was also a member of the Agricultural Association, the Academy of Political Science, the Economic Club, and the Archaeological Society.

Mr. Schley married Miss Elizabeth Baker, sister of George F. Baker. His wife died several years ago. He is survived by two sons, Grant B. Schley, Jr., and Kenneth Baker Schley, and a daughter, Mrs. Max Howell Behr.

DINNERS FOR SERVICE MEN.

Hotels Plan Thanksgiving Treat for Soldiers and Sailors.

Some New York hotels are preparing to entertain as guests of the management soldiers and sailors who may be in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Five hundred sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be guests of James B. Regan at the Knickerbocker. Enrico Caruso will sing "Over There" and other entertainers will appear.

Governor Whitman will select 200 soldiers to be guests at dinner on Thanksgiving Day of R. M. Haan, owner of the Hotel St. Regis, where the Governor stays when in New York. Other hotels are making similar arrangements.

Religious Papers Consolidate.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Announcement was made today of the consolidation of two well-known religious papers, The Congregationalist and The Advance. The journal will henceforth be known by the combined names. The Congregationalist, said to be the oldest religious paper in the country, always has been published in Boston, and The Advance in Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD H. LIBBY, for twenty-five years city salesman for Kern, Loewi & Meudel, in the dress trimmings trade in Manhattan, and an active worker in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 601 West 151st Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

EMIL H. SCHMIDT, for many years with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and a member of Nassau Lodge, 536, F. and A. M., and Longi Grotto, 44, M. O. V. P. E. R., died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday. His home was at 669 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush.

JAMES McENERY, a furniture dealer, for forty years in business in Brooklyn, died in Riverside, Cal., on Wednesday at the age of 65 years. Mr. McEnery was a member of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn and is survived by his wife, four daughters, and three sons.

Mrs. FRANCES HAMLIN McHARG, widow of William C. McHarg, who was a Justice of the Peace of Albany, died at the home of her daughter, 560 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her ninety-second year. Mrs. McHarg came of Revolutionary ancestry.

HENRY STAUFENBERG, for twenty years connected with the Flatbush Gas Company as a service inspector, died at his home, 414 Midwood Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday. He was 70 years old.

CHARLES EDWIN LEE, 68 years old, for many years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday.

Mrs. ANNA A. GARDNER JACKSON, widow of George Jackson, and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, died on Tuesday at her home, 1 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Her husband, who was a civil war veteran, and a son were killed in the Brooklyn Theatre fire on Dec. 5, 1876.

Lieutenant CHARLES HENRY DAVENPORT, of Hose Company 6, stationed at Jamaica, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 207 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year. He was born in this city and had been a member of the Fire Department for twenty years. He was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, 409, F. and A. M.

CLARENCE C. DOUD, 46 years old, a lifelong resident of Farmingdale, L. I., and Chairman of the Board of Assessors of the Town of Oyster Bay, died at his home in Farmingdale on Wednesday. He was formerly for four years President of the Village of Farmingdale.

Mrs. JULIA WRIGHT MERRITT, the oldest woman of Greenwich, Conn., died at her home there on Wednesday, aged 94 years.

JOHN H. GOLDFRAP, for many years a member of the staff of The Evening World, died at the Seaside Hospital, Staten Island, on Wednesday. He was born in England forty years ago.

WILLIAM H. HARDING, a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,233 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON TUNSTALL, head of the Latin and Greek departments in the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., died at Port Deposit on Tuesday from pneumonia.

ARTHUR DEXTER PAYNE, in the real estate business in this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 54 Morningside Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN J. BOYD, engineer and contractor, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J., in his forty-seventh year.

AMOS S. CRANE, for eight years Freight Traffic Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, died at his home in Weston, Mass., yesterday.

WILLIAM H. HUFF, 78 years old, retired employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburgh, N. J.

JOHN S. MAINS, formerly an officer of the Stillwater Presbyterian Church of Blairstown, N. J., was found dead in bed at his home in Blairstown yesterday. He was 86 years old.

Mrs. CAROLINE WALLACE BECKWITH, wife of Charles L. Beckwith, Secretary of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. JEANETTE F. ARNE, wife of Edward H. Arne, a steamship agent of this city, died yesterday at her home, 128 West Seventy-third Street, in her forty-third year. She was formerly a vaudeville actress, and had played in several Broadway musical comedy productions.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MODELL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Modell, 1,416 59th St., Brooklyn, a son, Nov. 20, 1917.

Married.

COAD—HYATT.—At Portobello, Md., Clara Carter Hyatt to Joseph Allan Coad, by the Rev. Father John Scully, assisted by Father Mathews.

Brooklyn.

RER—THOMPSON.—Nov. 21, Willa G. Thompson to John H. Reb.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Nov. 22, Cora C., suddenly, beloved sister of Mrs. Rose Wolfe, Sylvia, Beulah, and Elsie, in her 28th year. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, Nov. 23, at late residence, 135 West 129th St. Interment at Denver, Col. Please omit flowers. Denver papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 21, James, beloved husband of Bridget McGuire and father of Joseph, James, and brother of Philip Anderson. Funeral from his late residence, 47 Reeves Place, Brooklyn, to Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Av., Saturday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ANES.—John R., Nov. 22, 870 Columbus Av., brother of William, Mary G., Mrs. James Quick, Mrs. Joseph Downey.

ARNE.—Jeanette F. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 8 P. M.

BAKER.—Beatrice, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, at 620 West 182d St., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baker, devoted sister and cherished sweetheart. Funeral private. Interment Mount Lebanon.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1917, Carrie M. Wallace, wife of Charles L. Beckwith, aged 55 years. Funeral service at her late home, 34 North Maple Av., Saturday, Nov. 24, 3 P. M.

BOYD.—At South Orange, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 22, in his 47th year, John Jaclin, beloved husband of Lillie Campbell Boyd, and son of the late James R. and Emily B. Boyd. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DOUD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1917, Clarence Colyer Doud, in his 46th year, beloved husband of Mary Maria Doud and son of Joseph H. Doud. Funeral services at St. Thomas P. E. Church, Farmingdale, on Saturday, Nov. 24, 2 P. M.

EARL.—At Dr. Cooley's sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, 1917, in her 81st year, Miss Elizabeth H. Earl. Funeral private. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 4 o'clock.

FREEBORN.—Entered into rest, Nov. 21, 1917, Adelaide Yates, widow of Dr. George C. Freeborn and daughter of the late Charles and Cordelia Roe Yates. Funeral services at her late residence, 161 East 79th St., Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2:30.

FREEBORN.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death, on Nov. 21, 1917, of Mrs. George Cornell Freeborn, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
KATHRYN R. PIERREPONT, Recording Secretary.

GALE.—On Nov. 21, Phebe, daughter of the late Nathaniel H. Gale, in her 79th year. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M.

GOULD.—On Nov. 21, 1917, Augusta A., widow of Marquis D. Gould, aged 72 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 139 Madison Av., Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 23, 3:30 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—Julia, beloved wife of the late Maurice Griffin, at her residence, 344 West 14th St. Notice of funeral later.

HABIG.—On Nov. 21, 1917, Mary Therese Habig, beloved wife of Louis C. Habig, beloved daughter of Mary and the late John Power of Hartford, Conn. Funeral from late residence, 134 Linden Av., Flatbush, on Friday, at 1 P. M. Services at St. Joseph's Church, Prospect Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Her husband, who was a civil war veteran, and a son were killed in the Brooklyn Theatre fire on Dec. 5, 1876.

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FT. MYER TURNS OUT 900 NEW OFFICERS

Many Candidates from New York and New Jersey Receive Army Commissions.

RANK IN THREE CLASSES

All to be Placed on Active Duty at Once—Robert L. Gray of Brooklyn a Major.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Colonel Charles W. Fenton, commandant of the Fort Myer training camp for reserve officers, on authority from the War Department, announced tonight the names and grade of approximately 900 men who are to go into active service immediately following three months' of intensive training. Instructions also were telegraphed by the Adjutant General tonight to all other training camp commandants directing them to make public the names of the men to be commissioned at their camps.

The highest rank given at Fort Myer was that of Major. One Major was commissioned out of the eight companies of infantry. This went to Stuart S. Janney, a Baltimore clubman, who saw fighting in 1898 with General Funston. The board which recommended those to be commissioned consisted of Colonel Charles W. Fenton, Colonel W. J. Glasgow, Lieut. Col. E. S. Wheeler, and Major H. Clay Supplee. Two Majors of field artillery were also commissioned. They were Robert L. Gray of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Robert B. Johnson of Washington, D. C.

The commissions were issued in three classes, known as A, B, and C, based on the order of standing of the candidates. This is important as it will indicate the man's seniority in the service.

Men in Class A are recommended to be commisioned and called to active duty at the close of the camp, Nov. 27, to fill existing vacancies in the national army or to be attached to regular army organizations for duty. They will be on leave of absence until Dec. 15 to enable them to buy uniforms. On that date they will proceed to the various stations of the national army and regular army to which they are assigned.

Men in Class B are recommended to be commissioned eventually as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army. It is recommended that at the close of the camp they be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps and attached to regular army regiments for duty and subsequently commissioned in the regular army as vacancies occur.

Class C includes all other men from the camp who are recommended for commissions. Men commissioned from this list will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps or national army, called to active duty and assigned as additional officers to various units. For men on this list no vacancies exist at the present time, but they will be assigned to fill vacancies as they occur, in the meantime serving on active duty as indicated above.

Those commissioned from New York and New Jersey are as follows:

CLASS A.

CAPTAINS.

Kelley, Edward Thomas, 511 Penn St., Hamden, N. J.
Lynch, John Joseph, 14 1st St., Newark, N. J.
Curry, Theodore, Sgt. U. S. Inft., U. S. A. Recruiting Station, 266 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Frasse, William Henry, 3 E. Cedar Av., Marchantville, N. J.
Howes, Harry Plumley, 187 Maple Av., Red Bank, N. J.
Stubgens, Benjamin Franklin, 30 Pitman Av., Merchantville, N. J.
Hopkins, Ralph Benton, 180 Montclair Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Crockett, David Bowie, 23 E. 63d St., New York City.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wilkins, Edward Courtois, 175 N. 9th St., Newark, N. J.
Brown, Clarence Duvall, 64 Orient Way, Rutherford, N. J.
Taggart, Benjamin Laurie, Windsor Hotel, Trenton, N. J.
Casey, Thomas Joseph, Jr., 230 S. Connecticut Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Hardin, Charles Roe, 40 Mount Prospect Place, Newark, N. J.
Gildersleeve, Charles Russel, 228 Lawrence Av., New Brunswick, N. J.
Templeton, Lester James, 135 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
Farr, Edward Lincoln, Jr., Wenonah, N. J.
Barker, Ernest Stratton, 23 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.
Hougardy, John Lewis, 181 Carteret Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Muzzy, Franklin Goodspeed, 414 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
Seiler, Ralph George, 473 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J.
Halenbeck, Arthur Elmore, 1,211 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.
Julian, Harold Edward, 130 Beech St., East Orange, N. J.
Bennet, Lester Avery, 10 Morsemere Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
Heavenrich, George Henry, 76 Roosevelt Av., East Orange, N. J.
Hewitt, Robert St. Clair, 619 Maye St., Westfield, N. J.
Thevenet, Edward Herman, 142 Seymour Av., Newark, N. J.
Durand, James Blanchard, 84 Maple Av., Rahway, N. J.
Harman, Archie, Short Hills, N. J.
Fleischer, Maximilian, Training School, Vineland, N. J.
Gale, Frank Alonzo, 167 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Cox, Carlton Wheeler, 87 Mountain Av., Upper Montclair.
Mackie, Paul Thurston, 44 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.
Hubbard, George Michener, Glassboro, Gloucester County, N. J.
Clarke, Edward Martindale, 306 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.
Austin, James Auld, 190 Summit Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Campbell, Horace Sydney, 183 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.
Swetland, Donald Clinton, 15 Milford Av., Newark, N. J.
McKim, Anthony Lispenard, Short Hills, N. J.
Preston, Joseph Aloysius, 295 Lafayette Av., Grantwood, N. J.
Meaney, Thomas Francis, 301 Academy St., Jersey City, N. J.
McGuinness, Joseph Henry, Jr., 664 West Side Av., Jersey City.
Thebaud, Joseph Vincent, 76 Gould Av., Caldwell, N. J.
Stults, Frederick Obert, North Adelaide Av., Highland Park, N. J.
Langford, Archibald Morrison, 21 Shownard Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
McGraw, Harold Whittlesey, 52 Prospect St., Madison, N. J.
Bradlee, Thomas Goddard, 163 Union St., Montclair, N. J.
Hart, Arthur Denham, 188 Woodside Av., Newark, N. J.
Holden, John, 359 Highland Av., Newark, N. J.
Mills, Charles Morris, 11 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J.
Kiley, Matthew Joseph, 120 York Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Maloney, Denis Wren, 14th St.-on-the-Bay, Bayonne, N. J.
Oakes, Theodore, 700 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Barrett, Myron Knox, 2,162 University Av., University Heights N. Y.
Irion, Edwin Clair, 234 Union St., Hackensack, N. J.
Riker, Irving, 169 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.
Moriarty, John Henry, 241 2d St., Jersey City, N. J.
Mickle, John Clifford, 143 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.
La Beau, William Adolphus, 1,024 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.
Boer, Henry Lambert, 175 Diamond Bridge Av., Hawthorne, N. J.
Armour, Allison, 2d., Princeton, N. J.
Turner, Clifton, 571 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.
McCabe, Roger Donegan, 7 Sutton Place, New York City.
Carrell, William Matthew, Jr., 47 Orient Way, Rutherford, N. J.
Miller, Paul Richardson, 152 Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Grace, George Andrew, Oradell, N. J.
Hamptman, Jacob, 565 High St., Newark, N. J.
Taylor, Edward Conover, Middletown, N. J.
Card, Hubert Van Wagenen, 46 Highland Av., Montclair, N. J.
O'Kane, John Joseph, Jr., 23 Linden Lane, Princeton, N. J.
Kinney, Warren, Butler, N. J.
Winters, Augustus, Jr., 892 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.
Nagle, George, 728 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Garwood, Justice Pitman, 226 E. 16th St., New York City.
Smith, Willis Boardman, Pinckney Road, Red Bank.
Reilly, John Insley Blair, Jr., 168 Delavan Av., Newark, N. J.
Stewart, John Lander, 104 South Main St., Phillipsburg, N. J.
Smith, Dudley Cooke, 31 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
Strong, Richard Udall, 770 Belvidere Av., Plainfield, N. J.
Wheeler, Asaph John, 2,431 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dugan, Daniel Aloysius, 11 Ridge St., Orange, N. J.
Harris, Dwight James, 935 Central Av., Plainfield, N. J.
Woodin, Walter Vincent, 1,791 Marmion Av., New York City.
Oliver, Charles, 111 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
Morrell, Franklin Wallace, 335 S. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Winner, Benjamin Day, 17 Franklin St., Newark, N. J.
Redeamar, Christian, 113 Broad St., Clayton, N. J.
Simmons, Howard Arthur, 84 Slip Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Snevily, Henry Mansfield, 625 Maple St., Westfield, N. J.

For Field Artillery.

MAJOR.

Gray, Robert L., 770 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPTAINS.

Day, Clive Cameron, 109 Woodland Av., Summit, N. J.
Ridgeway, Jacob Elwood, Columbus, N. J.
Conrad, William Davis, 88 Mercer St., Plainfield, N. J.
Lightfoot, Clarence Wilson, 418 Central Av., Westfield, N. J.
Rush, Harris Dumont, private, Tr. D, 1st N. J. Cav.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hall, Perry Edward, Springfield, N. J.
Webb, Leonard Sherrill, 17 Liberty St., New Brunswick, N. J.
Halsey, Ralph Wetmore, 230 Turrell Av., South Orange, N. J.
Kinney, Orsen Alonso, 771 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J.
Tyree, Lamar, 68 Eppirt St., East Orange, N. J.
Towers, Edward James, Sgt. Bat. C, 1st N. J. Art.
Mount, George Andrew, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Van Deventer, Joseph Neff, Sgt. Tr. D, 1st N. J. Cav.
Smith, Leo Michael, Jr., Sgt. Sup. Co., 1st N. J. Art.
Hurd, Ernest Merrill, Basking Ridge, N. J.
Mellick, Roger Drew, Sgt. Tr. D, 1st N. J. Cav.
Tatnall, Edward Comfort, 327 Warwick Av., South Orange, N. J.
Stockton, David Hunter, Cranbury, N. J.
Perles, Ralph Nevius, 179 New St., New Brunswick, N. J.
Dobbs, Ralph Wetmore, 230 Turrell Av., South Orange, N. J.
Debevoise, Randolph Foster, 407 Vose Av., South Orange, N. J.
Ogden, Robert Moore, Jr., 22 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J.
Alling, Kenneth Slade, 24 Clinton Av., Montclair, N. J.
Cross, James Frederick, Jr., 33 Elmwood Av., East Orange, N. J.
White, Thomas Riddick, 647 Newark Av., Elizabeth, N. J.
Halsey, Frank Davis, 27 Prince St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Hildebrecht, Albert Brandt, 19 West State St., Trenton, N. J.
Adams, Stuart Corliss, West Orange, N. J.
Strong, John Sultram, Hackettstown, N. J.
Symington, Clark William, 2 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
Taylor, Thomas Rogers, 820 Grape St., Vineland, N. J.
Shryock, Sergt. Thomas Jacob, Essex Tr., 1st N. J. Cav.
Hillyer, Henry Stanley, 153 Williams St., Orange, N. J.

Signal Corps.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ham, Frank Mapes, 403 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Cuttin, Charles Weed, 73 Berwin St., Orange, N. J.
Spear, Holden, Metuchen, N. J.
Demarest, Robert Kirtland, 237 Mont Cross Av., Rutherford, N. J.
Smith, Sanford Edward, 105 North Park St., East Orange, N. J.
Olson, Oscar Alexander, Queens Blvd., Bellaire, L. I.
Neubauer, Charles Martin, 632 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Smith, Junius Augustus, 445 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.
Staudinger, Orme Tiers, Corp. Tr. C, 1st N. J. Cav.
Duane, Richard Bache, Sergt. M. G. Tr., 8d. N. J. Cav.
Woolsey, William Walton, Englewood, N. J.
Barthen, Theodore, 66 Park St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hafeman, Lloyd August, Freehold, N. J.
Rankin, Herbert Bell, 489 Johnstone St., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Jordan, William Joseph, 340 South 19th St., Newark, N. J.
Robertson, Stuart, 64 Eaton Place, East Orange, N. J.
Hulsizer, Allan Lynne, Flemington, N. J.
Savage, Samuel Phillips, Jr., 1,039 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Cutler, Earl N., 71 Maple Av., Morristown, N. J.
Casey, Albert Francis, 230 S. Conn. Av., Atlantic City, N. J.
Monell, Harold Theodore, 184 S. Tenn. Av., Atlantic City, N. J.
Alling, Charles Booth, 24 Clinton Av., Montclair, N. J.
Von Thaden, Harold, 25 Sayre St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Smith, James Edwin Hornsberry, 17 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.
Griffin, Reginald William, 1,709 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Conner, John Raymond Morris, pvt. N. J. Sig. Corps.
Finlay, George Dick, Jr., M. G. Tr. 8d. N. J. Cav.
Truscott, Dale, 627 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.
Smith, Charles Francis, 755 E. 25th St., Paterson, N. J.

Ordnance.

CAPTAINS.

Kelly, William Francis, 423 Market St., Camden, N. J.
Porter, Walter Burns, 129 Maple Av., Bound Brook, N. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Armstrong, Wynn, 119 Cedar St., Merchantville, N. J.
Hess, Arleigh Porter, 174 N. Broadway, Pitman, N. J.
New, Frank Allen, 556 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Sealey, William Arthur, 120 N. 17th St., East Orange, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fyfe, Neilson Edwin, 53 17th Av., Paterson, N. J.
Heldingsfeld, Ralph, New Brunswick, N. J.
Johnson, Woodruff, 103 Bryant St., Rahway, N. J.
Hough, William Mintzer, 50 Lindsley Av., West Orange, N. J.
Kent, Edward Ralor, 123 Highland Av., Newark, N. J.
Mehrhof, Floyd Edward, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Thebaud, Lewis Beaupland, Brookside, N. J.
Warburton, Frederick Robert, Browns Mills, N. J.

CLASS B.

Recommended for Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Harris, Jerome Grigg, Sergt. Co. E, 34 N. J. Inf.
Stevenson, Edward Ford, 506 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
Van Wyck, Allen, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Petterolf, Charles de la Mesa, 125 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.
See, Albert Bentley, 34 Springfield Av., Cranford, N. J.
Davidson, Harley Crawford, 657 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Lawrence, John Thorpe, Short Hills, N. J.
Potter, James Barry, 275 Main St., Woodbridge, N. J.
Riley, Lowell Hobart, 36 William St., Orange, N. J.
Tasney, Leslie Dodd, 363 12th Av., Paterson, N. J.
Fake, Charles W., private, G. S. I., Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Jensen, Andrew Rudolph, 546 Sayre Av., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Winans, David Ross, Boudinot St., Princeton, N. J.
Abt, David Milton, 126 Franklin Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
Sellers, Barrington West, 77 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.

Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

O'Neill, Clifford Richards, 449 Scotland Av., Orange, N. J.

Cavalry.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

McPherson, Chauncey Ryder, 665 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J.

CLASS C.

Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Heermance, Radcliffe, 114 Broadmead, Princeton, N. J.
McManus, Earl, 7 Watchung Av., West Orange, N. J.
Drewson, Pierre, 1,078 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stoll, Ernest Wilbur, 5th Av. and Morgan Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Killimett, Joseph, 732 Spring St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Towner, Clifford, 166 Newark Av., Bloomfield, N. J.
Vandergrift, Amos, 25th Recruit Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Atwood, Will Gillespie, Netcong, N. J.
Corbiere, James Dallas, Caldwell, N. J.
Stillman, Albert Leeds, 930 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Goodwin, Saimuel Rivington, 770 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.
Matthews, Charles Goodwin, Pennsville, N. J.
Gracy, Leonard Rider, 63 Broodfield Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Perkins, James Arnold, 416 Meeker St., South Orange, N. J.
Bussing, George Clarence, 41 Livingston Av., Lyndhurst, N. J.
Wykoff, Percy Hurlbut, 22 Yard Av., Trenton, N. J.
Hagen, Arthur, Gladstone, N. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalieri, Frederick Harry, 101 Benjamin St., Cranford, N. J.
Breen, Edward Leo, pvt. 112th U. S. Inft., (Co. H, 2d N. J.)
Hutchinson, Charles Percy, 489 West State St., Trenton, N. J.
Salisbury, William Lloyd, 78 Euclid Av., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Cooper, Paul Hamilton, 90 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.
Wescott, George Dobbins, Atlantic City, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Monteith, John, Jr., Chatham, N. J.
Simpson, Clinton Fiat, Whitings, N. J.
Myers, Charles Mercer, Sgt. Co. D, 7th N.Y. Inft.
Martin, Horace Fenimore, 153 Franklin Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
Jazz, John Paul, Palisades Park, N. J.
Jones, Henry Aloysius, 20 Monticello Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Laurier, Ludwig, Corp. Co. G, 5th N.J. Inft.
Wight, Allyn Richmond, 75 Gates Av., Montclair, N. J.
Beattys, Frank Lawrence, 5 Stonelegh Park, Westfield, N. J.
Boyle, John Richard, 94 South Munn, East Orange, N. J.
Coldewey, George, 44 Fulton St., Weehawken, N. J.
Le Roy, Clinton Levo, Greenwich St., Belvidere, N. J.
Smith, Craig Ritchie, 31 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
Kroesen, Frederick James, Corp. Sup. Co., 2d N. J. Inft.
Smith, William Andrew, 104 Centre St., Perth Amboy, N. J.
O'Shea, Horace William, 104 Pennington Av., Trenton, N. J.
Buchanan, Percy Heilner, 905 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Rooney, Charles Augustine, 193 Claremont Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Murphy, Joseph Dohaid, Friendship, N. Y.
Viracola, Michael Angelie, 346 Chelsea Av., Long Branch, N. J.
Bradley, Richard Edwin, Sergt. 165th Inft., (Co. L, 69th, N. Y.)
Phillips, Lionel F., 719 De Graw Av., Newark, N. J.
Elsey, Ellsworth Vondy, 884 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
Curran, David, Sergt. Co. G, 2d N. J. Inft.
Fryllinski, Ignatius, Sergt. U. S. Army Rct., Newark, N. J.
Hendricks, Perce Vought, Bound Brook, N. J.
Walker, Robert, 605 Cookman St., Asbury Park, N. J.
Van Winkle, Theodore, Rutherford, N. J.
Titus, Edward Hatch, pvt., 107th Inft., (Co. L, 7th N. Y.)
Knipe, Oscar Linden, 60 Church St., Bridgeton, N. J.
Dorsch, Arthur, 29 White Terrace, Newark, N. J.
Honeywell, George Howard, pvt. 113th Inft., (Co. H, 1st N. J. Inft.)
Waters, Paul Albion, 11 Mercer St., Newark, N. J.
O'Keefe, Bertram John, 736 E. 26th St., Paterson, N. J.
Gall, John Howard, 155 20th Av., Paterson, N. J.
Thompson, Kenneth Willard, Penns Grove, N. J.
Greene, Edward Barrows, 125 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Monteverde, Abraham, 63 Columbia Av., Jersey City, N. J.
Charlton, William, Atlantic City, N. J.
Carty, Edward Aloysius, 437 Orchard Place, Plainfield, N. J.
Brown, Harold Livingston, pvt. Co. G, 7th N. Y. Inft.
Cook, George Irving, 343 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.
Roegner, John Joseph, 188 Jefferson St., Paterson, N. J.
Platts, Frank Sears, 19 St. Paul Av., Newark, N. J.
Weed, Frederic Barker, 487 Stuyvesant Av., Irvington, N. J.
Chapman, John Will, 855 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Kohler, David Ambrose, 56 West Main St., Penns Grove, N. J.
Hoe, Edward Sanderson, Jr., private, Co. H, 2d N. J. Inft.
Cooper, Ralph Emerson, 239 Parkar St., Newark, N. J.
Kelly, John Linus, 118 So. Carolina Av., Atlantic City, N. J.
Logan, Charles Ritchie, 79 Columbia St., Newark, N. J.
Conlin, Allan Bruce, 527 Highland Av., Westfield, N. J.
Bacon, Henry Graham, Morristown, N. J.
Bell, Charles, 2d, 80 Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Richards, William, 116 No. 4th St., Newark, N. J.

Field Artillery.

CAPTAIN.

Williams, Harold Elbert, 387 Heights Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Shipman, Jehial Gardner, 686 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Halsey, Warren Webb, Park Av., Cliffside, N. J.
Hussey, Thomas Franklin, 235 Summer Av., Paterson, N. J.
Marsden, Albert Wynne, 46 Grove St., Passaic, N. J.
White, Edward Hurley, Jr., 816 W. 76th St., New York City.
Harrison, George Willets, pvt., Battery C, 1st N. J. Art.
Moore, Frederick Lee, 83 Sussex Av., East Orange, N. J.
Hopkins, Harold Benjamin, 223 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J.
Gerhard, Francis Johnston, 165 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.
Wheelock, Charles Denslow, Corpl. Battery E, 1st N. J. Art.
Winants, Garet Ellis, 140 W. 8th St., Bayonne, N. J.
Lippman, Frank Edward, 60 Sussex Av., Morristown, N. J.
Schreiber, Pierrepont Davis, Short Hills, N.J.
Hawley, William Pratt, 25 Broad St., New York City.
Waterman, Albert Perry, Jr., 14 Mt. Vernon Av., Orange, N. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Vernam, Joseph Henry, C., Sgt. U. S. M. A. Det., Battle Hill, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Fraser, Robert Barthus, 45 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.
Bunnell, Robert Hamilton, 230 Springdale Av., East Orange, N. J.
Maurer, John, Jr., 871 5th Av., New York City.
Muzzy, Henry Earle, 414 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.
Adams, James MacLeod, East Clinton Av., Tenafly, N. J.
Munsick, Donald Bert, 596 South Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.
Warren, Carl Fuller, Ridgewood, N. J.
Tattersall, Samuel Leslie, Sergt., Qm.C., N.J. N.G.
Smith, Harold Peck, 187 Leonia Av., Leonia, N. J.
Van Deventer, Philip, 623 Woodland Av., Plainfield, N. J.
Stewart, Thomas James, Jr., private, Sig.C., N.J.
Joralemon, John Leddell, private, Troop A, 1st N. J. Cav.
Day, Thomas Mills, 3d, private, M. G. Tr., Sq. A., N. Y. Cav.
Nolan, William Wills, 236 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bonnell, William Kenworthy, 545 Morris Av., Elizabeth, N. J.
Dows, Malcolm Swanson, Tenafly, N. J.
Van Valen, Maurice, 299 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.
Vandervoort, Vincent, 20 Church St., Paterson, N. J.
Pollard, Robert Sabin, Fairmount Av., Chatham, N. J.
Lyon, William Seward, 939 Madison Av., Plainfield, N. J.
Waterbury, Stephen White, 536 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Smith, Edward Tiel, Magnolia, N. J.
Tupper, Wilbur Drake, 79 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Lee, John Burnett, 3d, Sgt. Batt. F, 1st N. J. F. A.
Wilson, Arthur Watson, 26 State St., East Orange, N. J.
Stanton, Francis Albert, 831 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.
Drin, Bernard, 201 S. 3d St., Harrison, N. J.
Brundage, Edwin Lamont, 54 Gaston St., West Orange, N. J.
Holland, Albert Harold, Morris Plains, N. J.
Coningsby, Alfred Robert, Sgt. 1st N. J. F.A.
Talmage, Edward Taylor Hunt, Jr., Bernardsville, N. J.
Freeman, Edward Fox, 100B South Av., Plainfield, N. J.
King, Charles Daley, 59 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.
Kreh, Henry, Jr., 843 Jersey Av., Elizabeth, N. J.
Hart, Martin Whittlesey, 65 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Holran, Robert Dunlop, Franklin St., Englewood.
Walace, Harry Nicholson, 202 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
McCoy, Percy Beach, 2d, pvt, Tr. A, 1st N.J. Cav.
Taylor, Harrison Le Roy, Westfield, N. J.
Mason, Howard Fits-Randolph, 229 Mountain Av., Bound Brook, N. J.
Fenner, Frank Morison, private, Tr. A, 1st N. J. Cav.
Terkulle, Curtis Verberg, Montvale, N. J.
Stewart, Thomas James, Jr., private, Co. A, Sig.C., N. J.
Muchmore, Charles Edward, 28 Brittin St., Madison, N. J.
Southwick, William Prehinghuysen, Raritan, N. J.
Hanson, William Aloysius, private, Co. A, N. J. Sig.C.
Donnelly, James Joseph, Jr., 746 East 23d St., Paterson, N. J.

Adjutant General's Department.

CAPTAIN.

Hagen, Arthur, Gladstone, N. J.

SUBWAY TRAFFIC GROWS.

September Interborough Figures Show Fewer Riding on Elevated.

According to figures filed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with the Public Service Commission, 31,906,857 passengers traveled on the subway division of the company in September and 26,804,968 on the company's elevated lines. This was an increase over the same month in 1916 of 2,626,431 on the subway system and a decrease of 1,655,368 on the elevated lines.

At the Grand Central subway station 2,161,543 tickets were sold, as against 1,881,157 in 1916; at the Fourteenth Street station, 1,210,669, as against 1,085,432 last year, and at the Brooklyn Bridge station, 1,785,553 in 1917, as against 1,825,889 in 1916. The falling off on the elevated lines is reflected in the sale of 362,872 tickets at the City Hall station, where 1,117,896 tickets were sold in September, 1917, and 1,126,539 in 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,324. Notice is given that GUSTAV HAGENAH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. EBAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—84—Stonebraker-Zea Cattle Co., appit., v. the U.S.—Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9 of Rule 26 on motion of counsel for appellee.

88—G. W. Egan, plain., v. C. S. McDonald. —Motion to continue submitted for plain. in support of motion and for defendant in opposition thereto.

86—J. McDowall et al., plain., v. E. I. Donovan et al.—Dismissed with costs pursuant to tenth rule.

87—G. H. Munroe et al., plain., v. E. I. Donovan et al.—Dismissed, with costs pursuant to tenth rule.

76—The Houston Oil Co. of Tex. et al., pet., v. C. G. Hodrick et al.—Argument continued.

77—H. M. Jones et al., plain., v. the City of Portland.—Argued for plain. and for deft.

78—K. S. McGowan et al., appts., v. Columbia River Packers' Assn. et al.—Argument commenced for appits.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 23: Nos. 78, 81, 83, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, and 94.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 537, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Pilcock<Lehigh Val RR. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Harrison<J Lovett, Luts<Douglas & Ladd Williams Line<Newtown Creek Tow Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Noticed motions:

NY & C M L Co<Marquardt.
Regal<Baird.
Kintner<Vreeland.
Gallagher<Erle.
Simons<Cromwell.
Gerard<Standard Oil.
Herman<SS Owedo.
Bauchkopf<All Package Grocery Stores.
Nestle<Federics.
Kingsberger<Haluy.
Lawrence<Bethlehem Steel Co.
McGuirl<Penn RR.
US<Ling Yee.
Wilcox & White<Leiser.
Barnum<Societa, &c.
Shepherd<Donalbue.
Aulton Place<Hoffman.
Anderson<Patten.
Am Hay Co<D D E B & B P RR.

Adjourned motions:

Foreman<Benas.
Goodwin<Weehawken D D Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 237.—Equity calendar.

Rogers<Rogers Silverware Red Bureau, Inc.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Admiralty.

Ramberg Iron Works<Maryanne.
Leh Val Transp Co<Baron Jedburgh.
Stanwood Co<J K Cowen et al.
Commercial Coal Co<Geo P Randolph.
Chiarello & Bros<E S Briggs et al.
Doty<Margaret M.
Welton<St Stepstow Castle et al.
Wright & Cobb<Aurora.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bank'cy discharges:

Edward Ludwig.
Frank H Traphagen.
Adolph M Moss.
Morris Silver.
Frank C Baxter.

Corp. Motions:

Henry Kraus.
George E Kroener.
Joseph Simmons.

Motions:

Gussie Nankin.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Morrison<Schmeman et al.
Trustees of Brookhaven<Hawkins.
Bayles<Wagner et al.
Colt<Colt.
Hoffman(et al<Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Tuomey<Walsh et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gurfanti<Nat Surety.
Binney<Bklyn Daily Times.
Morton<Frank.
Rieslik<Weill.
Quitter<Cass.
Wagner<Schumacker.
Fraser<Fraser.
Del Mar<Tallmadge.
Feldman<Feldman.
Asher<Asher.
Church<Comm Trust.
Darrow<Humiston.
Martindale<De Kay.
Elkhorn Val Coal Co<Empire C & C.
Ertischek<New Hamp F Ins Co of Man.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.:

Tanis<Bender.
Hutchison<Hutchison, (2.)
Reed<Lincoln Hosp. & Home.
Landau<Kugelman.
Stebel<Steibel.
Trumbauski<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Re Wm R Denham.
Vitagraph Co of Am<Anita Stewart & ano.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bigham<Bigham.
Rice<Rice.
La Grave<Turner.
Koenig<Paulson.
Joy<Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Lane<Schmidt.
Thurman<Unger.
Unger<Sherman.
Mueller<Mueller.
Wyckoff<Guenther Pub Co.
Golden<Sullivan.
Hoffman<Goelet.
American Wet Wash Laundry<Lorman.
Re Henkel (Simons.)
Re Sutton.
Currier<Stern (2.)
German<Benesch.
Newman<Sams.
Schene<same.
Witherby<same.
Gotthelf<Greenbaum.
Ralph<La Bohm.
Sternick<Dermer.
Wilson<Wilson (2.)
Bruno<Sumner.
Yokel<Yokel.
Gabel<Gabel.
Humphrey<Int Transfer.
Goldwasser<Bernstein.
City R R Co<Dollard.
Loss<Elk Cheese Co.
Scott<Peck.
Rose<Rose.
Smith<Lehigh Valley RR.
Re Flanagan.
Bankers Trust Co<Orcutt.
Berstin<Gerson.
Tirschwald<Skiamberg
Ruskin<Levet.
Nelson, Lee & Green<Wilkowsky.
Steinbach<Kanowits.
Rosenzweig<Rosenzweig.
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co (2.)
Re Newberger.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Levett Co<Franco-American Chem. Co.
NY<Pena & Co.
Berger<Berger.
Cahen<Cahen.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exporting.

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Hamer<NY Rys.
Comm'l Tr Co<Bradley NY Title & Mtge Co<Title G & T Co.
Eggleston<Seamans.
Weiss<Weiss.
Gnus<Gnus.
Clemente<Clemente.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holdings.

Undefended divorces:

Dreier<Dreier.
Rice<Rice.
Dean<Dean.
Germain<Germain.
Hare<Hare.
Remy<Remy.

Preferred causes:

Baum<Mayer.
Liberman<same, (2.)
Messing<Loretta Corp.
Re Sisson, (Victor Hotel Co.)
Re Sisson, (Todd.)
Somberg<55th St Rty.

General calendar:

Case on—Duncan<Delafield.
Hennigsen<Hennigsen.
Rieger's Sons<Castellanos.
Cohen<Cohen.
Rosenberg<Int Ladies' Garment Work Un.
Rawl<Baker-V Co.
Friedman<Friedman.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Sharey<Brewster.
Bunch Judy Theatre<Sayre.
Nagle<Nagle.
Stromberg Exprt & Impt Co<Stromberg.
Schwoerer<Hudson Tr.
Warheit Pub Co<Day Pub Co.
Rogers<Rogers.
Stern<Stern.
Josephowitz<Josephowitz.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Loucks<Silver Motor.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Lewis<Portable.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<O'Conner.
Zobel<same.
Levine & Posner<Davis Const Co.
Sederquist<Williston.
Axler<Axler.
K & E Film<Carson.
Man L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Wetter<Russell.
Fortile<Fortelle-Rieger<Rieger.
Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway Co, (2.)
Capes<Capes.
Turner<Turner.
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Michaelis<Ayers.
Foley<Klein.
Lahn<Wolf.
Arliss<Brenon Film Mfg.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Panoli<Brandfenbriner.
Austin<J Goldberg's Sons Co.
Becker<Linch.
Rastarella<Structural Erecting Co, Inc.
Wynne<Litchfield Const Co.
Conlon<Club Car Corp.
O'Sullivan<26 Av RR.
Shields<Cons Gas Co of NY.
Wambach<3d Av RR.
Wasserstein<B H RR.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry

ASKS CITY TO REVOKE PERMITS TO CENTRAL

Joint Committee Says Agreement of 1916 Gives Railroad Exclusive Right to Streets.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Points Out—That Company Might Stop Operation of Trains and Defy Public Authority.

The report of the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate announcing that no agreement could be reached with the New York Central Railroad Company for the west side improvement will be submitted to the Board of Estimate at its meeting today. For the purpose of clarifying the situation, and in explanation of the committee's request that permits given the company for the occupation of the city's streets be revoked, Public Service Commissioner Hervey, Chairman of the Committee, gave out a statement yesterday.

He explains that any acquiescence in the agreement of 1916 would confirm the company's claim as to exclusive ownership to its right of way, and would relieve it from all control by public officials; that the company's right of way north of the city was purchased from private owners, and that an effort has been made by the company to hold as absolute privileges granted by the city authorities.

If these alleged exclusive rights were admitted by the city, Mr. Hervey said, the company could suspend the operation of its trains, defy all public authority, and even though it lost its charter, could still continue in business as a public carrier. He is of the opinion that the public rights can be preserved only by the most drastic action. His statement reads:

"The action of the Joint Conference Committee became a logical next step in the solution of the west side problem following the flat refusal of the New York Central Railroad Company to discuss or consider any proposal of the committee for the settlement of the west side problem which departed from the so-called 1916 agreement. To the 1916 agreement the committee could not give approval for many reasons; but paramount to all others was the result which such an agreement would have had in placing the New York Central practically beyond the control of the State as well as the city.

"For more than sixty years the railroad company has sought to put its rights in the streets of New York, although received gratuitously and under a mere 'assent,' on the same basis as its right of way north of the city, which was purchased in fee from the private owners and paid for by the railroad company. Its object in so doing has very apparently been to have a complete right of way owned by it privately, and not as a part of the franchise. If the railroad's rights in the city streets are treated as a part of the franchise granted in 1846 the Legislature has full power to alter the franchise or repeal it, and were it finally and conclusively settled that the rights are a franchise, then the solution of the west side problem is simple and lies with the Legislature under its unquestioned power, expressly reserved in the original act, to repeal on amend the charter.

"But if the railroad company takes no such position and refuses to admit that its rights in the streets are a part of its franchise. In the 1916 agreement it claimed an easement in the streets as a distinct property right separate from its franchise. If this claim of the railroad company were good it would mean that the company might refuse to run trains and defy all the statutes of the State, the ordinances of the city, and the orders of the Public Service Commission, for the simple reason that even though it lost its charter, it would still own as a proprietary right, in the streets of New York City, the only direct means of getting food and freight into the city. Holding such a right as its private property, no other railroad could use it, and it could be taken from the New York Central only by means of special legislation, condemnation proceedings, and the payment of an award for damages which the city could not meet in its present or any reasonably anticipated future financial situation. Indeed, if the New York Central has what it claims to have, the city and State are now at its mercy. The 1916 agreement would have absolutely solidified this claim and placed it beyond dispute. The city's neck would have been in the railroad's noose forever.

"Obviously the Joint Conference Committee could approve no such agreement and, therefore, in good faith it prepared and offered to the railroad company a new proposal which gave to the company all that it needed, but refused the perpetual and independent right sought by the railroad company. The important new feature of the committee's proposal was to confine the railroad's operation to city streets and places under contractual licenses and leases good for twenty-five years with the privilege of renewal.

"The new proposed agreement was submitted to the railroad company with the express statement that it did not present finality of views and was submitted as a basis of negotiation and discussion. The railroad company has absolutely refused to consider or discuss the proposal and appears surely to take the ground that neither the State nor the city can put it out of the streets. It must be remembered that the authority of the Joint Conference Committee came from the Legislature under Charter 719 of the Laws of 1917.

"This situation can be met only by drastic action. The railroad must be forced to take a position either that it is in the streets under a franchise from the State or a grant from the city.

"The repeal of the Ordinance of 1846 will eliminate the claim of rights from the city. It will then remain for the Legislature to deal with the original charter if the railroad company claims, or is held to have, a franchise.

"No effective means can be found to end the railroad's domination until the nature of its claim is settled, for it may be expected to shift its position to suit its needs, until both avenues of escape are closed. The earlier litigation decided in 1911 settled nothing except that the railroad's rights, whatever they were, had not expired in 1896; in other words, that no limitation of time could be read into the ordinance as long as the ordinance remained in force.

"Judge Herrick, whose decision as referee was affirmed, expressly refused to find, although requested to do so by the railroad company, that the grant by the State of New York to the Hudson River Railroad Company to locate, construct, and maintain its railroad in the streets and avenues named in the ordinance hereinbefore specified, when accepted and acted upon by the said company, became a contract and is irrevocable, and constituted property which could not be taken from said corporation, and cannot be taken from the plaintiff, except by due process of law. This refusal of the referee to find in favor of the railroad company is in accord with all the decisions of the courts of this State, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, that a municipality, as such, cannot grant perpetual rights in city streets, and can make no contract which would have the effect of creating any such perpetual rights.

"As stated in the committee's communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, its recommendation does not contemplate any action which will physically interfere with the operation of the railroad during the continuance of the world war. The early passage of the proposed resolution is urged in order that public rights may be clarified and determined, and the basis laid for future action."

New Superintendent of City Farm.

The appointment of Dr. Theron J. Vosburgh as Superintendent of the City Farm at Warwick, N. Y., to succeed Dr. Charles S. Stokes, who resigned in June, was announced last night by Charles Samson, Executive Secretary of the Board of Inebriety. Dr. Vosburgh was formerly a surgeon in the United States Navy. He will receive a salary of $5,000 a year.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock, better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours Wanted.—Cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 26th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, 315; velour, 5816; American, 0359; all colors. Madison Square 6375.

BROADCLOTH and SERGES Wanted.—Large or small quantities, for cash. Orchard 4482.

CLOTHING Corduroys wanted in dark drab. Phone best price and quantity. Gludstien, Madison Square 3076.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Any description suitable for Spring season; will pay cash. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 51 East 32d St.

CLOTH Wanted.—H. & L. 602-398, beet C. W. serge, 42-inch, 7301 tweed. Farr. 2980.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 20 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring models all week, ladies', misses', and juniors'. Call between 9 and 12, 6 West 18th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber open for Spring goods. Call, with samples, 9 to 11, or 3 to 5, all week, fourth floor, 16 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Milady Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway, Suite 930.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats for ladies and misses. Call before 10 A. M. Frank Leto, 27 East 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 40 West 22d St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring lines of ladies' and children's coats, suits, and skirts all week. Mr. Coster, 425 West 55th.

COATS-SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 146 West 25th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring coats. 5th floor, 153 W. 27th St.

CONEY COLLARS Wanted.—Open for several thousands; cheap for cash. 153 West 27th St., 8th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Juilliard's 9000 to close; all colors. Farragut 9080.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open to buy 1,000 pieces, each 3 thread and 4 thread, crepe de chine cheap for spot delivery and for prompt cash. Only those with large quantities need call. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open for quantity of 4-thread crepe at a price, spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large dress jobber now placing large orders on all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles; bring your own samples. Call from 8 to 12 Friday and Saturday. H. A. R., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at gingham dresses; we furnish our own material; write for appointment. Address D. T., 215 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractor with own styles for better-grade silk dresses. Call all week, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., 12 West 31st St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor wanted on cloth and silk dresses; bring samples with you. Hugo H. Levey, 29 West 38th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity jobs in serge and silk dresses; must be cheap. Phone Chelsea 1897.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at better grade tailor-made dresses. Call between 9 and 12. 37 West 28th, 6th floor.

DUSTERS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders. Call with samples, 9 to 12, all week, 4th floor, 16 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on silk and serge dresses. Call between 12 and 1. Room 1128, 366 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity satin, crepe, or serges for cash. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES AND WAISTS Wanted.—Will look at samples. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F., & H., all colors; botany 315, black. Farragut 2616.

FOULARDS Wanted.—Also polka dots satin. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids in stripes; any quantity; spot cash. H. L. Sacks, 101 5th Av. Telephone Stuyvesant 1118.

KERAMI Wanted.—$4,220 Ladies' plush, $3.25; black chiffon velvet, J 43 Times.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Juilliard's 110, 2002; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

MACKINAWS Wanted. — 1,500 olive drab, gray, forest green, or dark green color. Canal 3770.

PACIFIC GOODS Wanted.—V. S. L., M. S. L., W. S. X., P. P. L., D. P. N. L.; also some of their other numbers. Phone Gramercy 1283.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Gilbert Oxfords and cheviots, also Gilbert serges, A. M. B. 244, 106 Whitman. Ceasor Mills, 239 4th Av. Irving.

PLAIDS, American, Wanted.—15005, color 42 and other shades. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

POPLINS Wanted.—All wool poplins and other woolens wanted. Bring swatches. Friday morning. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1204. Myrtle Mfg.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 670944 or similar; also men's wear serges. N. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Wool; will pay cash, below $1.70. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for serges; Botany 11433, 800, 780, U. S. 838, 235, Whitman's 104, 99, 9, 10, D. & S., Woolen Exch., 1,260 Broadway. Phone 1872 Madison Square.

SERGE Wanted.—U. S. navy 235; will pay $2.10 net cash; Duvet Delaine, F. & H. 7575 style, navy, blanket, brown, taupe, and reindeer. Orchard 4278.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 6301 or 7301 tan; price must be reasonable, or will give navy in exchange. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301, 7301, 7614, 7120, Whitman's 104, 9, 2205, navy; quantity for cash. Phone Stuy. 1457.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 6301, 7614, 7120, 835, 235, 104, 99, 90610 poplin and Brightwood poplins; spot cash. Spring 2571.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433 and Whitman's 104, and similar numbers; will pay cash. Alter Bros., 153 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 9, 54289 or other serges, spot cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 94, 208 or 733 shades, any quantity. Phone Farragut 8850.

SERGES Wanted.—1855, black and navy Wellington Sears, 36 inches. Chauser, 881 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for styles 9, 87, 104; give assortment and lowest price. J 40 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 54289 desired. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted. — U. S. 235, American 90610, poplin; black, navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 106, 104, 833; poplins 09610. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

SERGES Wanted.—60, 104, 4632, 838, 7120, 1464 or other similar fabrics. Gram. 5213.

SERGE Wanted.—(Amoskeag) 7120 for cash. Apply M. Breslow, 30 West 15th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity of botany serge for spot cash. Farr. 24.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, peau de cynges, plain and changeable; all colors at a price. A. Warshauer, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 1545.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine 312, 100 pieces, white and flesh, 85c a yard. Arlington Waist Co., 21 East 22d St.

SILK Wanted.—Open for silks of any description up to 80c per yard. Madison Square 3867.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring numbers. Call Saturday, 9 and 1, 5th floor, 32 West 31st St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles. 467 Broadway, Room 211.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on smart Spring suits and coats of better kind. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy misses' suits for Spring. 31 East 32d St., seventh floor.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 22 West 27th St., first flight.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring suits. 38 West 32d St., 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Broadcloth, serge, poplin, for cash; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 1921.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' suits; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

THIBET Wanted.—Open for Stoney Starkey 815 Thibet. Harry Burken, 37 West 3d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—36-inch cotton and wool tweeds, suitable for rubberising. Wear-Best Raincoat Co., 17 West 17th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—11050, 13009, 15020, 544, and any other heavyweight velours, kerseys, or cheviots; also Blumenthal's kerami; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, K 544, 11050, 13046, 13009, U. S. 154, and other heavy ¾ and 6-4 coatings; spot cash. Spring 2371.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—11050, 544, 13046, 15020. Madison Square 7745.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash, American 544, 0359, 11050; any quantity. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050 in all colors. Madison Square 3319.

WOOLEN Wanted.—15 ounce O. D. cloth, mackinaw ends. Spring 9572.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery; full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Piece of Deering Milligan's navy broadcloth to exchange for brown, green, Burgundy or taupe, or to sell at $2 a yard. Specialty, 225 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. and H. Botany, Trico, Garfields 4718, Dunmore serges, and U. S. 153 velours, to close out. Farr. 2924.

BURELLA.—09057, navy 4, black 2; also several pieces of heavy and light weight velours. Murray Hill 4374.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Am. W. Co. 033-21, navy, brown, and green; opening price. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9348.

COATS.—Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c.; plain, fur-trimmed; $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezaritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers only; 300 velour coats, fur trimmed, all shades and sizes, greatly reduced prices; exceptional value. Greenberg & Frechtman, 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; 500 velour coats, fur trimmed, all shades and sizes; greatly reduced prices; special value. Greenberg & Frechtman, 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—On hand for immediate delivery a beautiful lot of infants' and children's coats; specially priced for holidays. Consolidated, 1,265 Broadway.

COATS — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulln Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Cotton plush, to close out; assorted colors; 300, size 6 to 14; 200, size 2 to 6. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 22 West 21st St.

COATS.—Specially priced for Thanksgiving sales; thousand on racks now; best assortment colors, sizes. Rubin Ulius, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plushes, $12.75 up; cloth, $6 up; for immediate delivery; jobs always on hand. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Children's cloth mixture, 8 to 14; immediate delivery. Klein & Zimmerman, 20 East 12th.

COATS.—Junior's, misses' fur trimmed reduced; immediate delivery. Charles Feller, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful values in velour and broadcloth coats, all fur-trimmed. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—High-grade pom pom, velour; fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. Stein, Schoncelt. 140 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—A job to close out cheap. Maldoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS, children's 6 to 14, at sacrificing prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, special for sale purposes; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed, klak byss. 39 West 20th.

COATS.—Children's juniors; to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out; fur trimmed. Jos Kerstoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Close out fur-trimmed and plain. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 23d St.

COATS.—500, all materials, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 ladies' and misses' at a big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Gittelson & Stelnhaug, 19 West 34th St.

CREPE METEOR, immediate delivery, $1.25, all colors. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8080.

DRESSES.—Extraordinary offer of 500 satins and serges, staple colors and style, mostly large sizes, to close out at a price. The Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and satin dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Regent Dress Co., 43 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Manufacturer has an accumulation of fine serge and satin dresses, to close out. Engel, 143 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Party dresses; sell as job; fine selection of styles; also serges. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Sixty serge and satin, close out; sacrifice. Clarisse, 3 West 18th St.

FOXES' SCARFS, Muffs. — Red, taupe, poiret; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

FUR.—Kitt, Nutria, and Mouffion, colors; to close out; cheap. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th. Farr. 2918.

FUR effects, suitable for auto robes and trimmings. Telephone Farragut 3139.

GINGHAMS.—Bates dress plaids, 32-inch, January, 21½c; Renfrews, 23c. X 945 Times Annex.

GINGHAM.—Newest pattern, 2 cases on hand. Orchard 4482.

KERAMI.—For sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

LACES, Embroideries, &c. — Large lot to close out. B. Stern. 392 5th Av.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Job 50 suits and overcoats. 2,292 8th Av., near 123d.

PIECE GOODS, odd pieces, various cotton, linens. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

PLUSHES. — Peerless, $3.20; Peco, $3.39; Esq., $3.50; 3-in., seven strips, Salt's beaver, $1.95; broadcloths, serges, all kinds at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSH.—Peco plush, $3.25; broadcloth, Burrells, tweed, for sale cheap. Farragut 2948.

PLUSH.—Will sell esquimette plush for $3.60 net cash. Chelsea 5617.

PLUSHES.—Peerless T 10, very cheap. L. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.

PLUSH.—Lapines, 20 pieces; what is your best offer? J 41 Times.

POMPOM.—All shades, 09050 American serge, K 544 Stoney and Starkey and U. S. Burgundy velour. Spring 2571.

POMPOM.—Mataland and Chase's mole, 3678 Farr.

SATINS, meteors, failles, imported wool jerseys, serges, French twills, laces, nets; bargains. Lennox, 10 East 34th St.

SERGES.—Gilberts 8200, 150 pieces, navy; $2.32½; Wallworth 3317, 60 pieces, navy; Botany 809, 780, 75 pieces, navy; American 0036; Garfield 519, 528, 135 pieces; Juilliards 54221, 54292, 54263, 54289, 400 pieces; Cleveland 9068, 50 pieces, navy; Lorraine 3676, 125 pieces; Amoskeag 6301, 200 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—200 pieces fine cotton warp, 36 inches; also Blumenthal's crushed plush, cheviots, Burgundy velours. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—Arlington 99, 10; Lorain, 2673; Botany, 809; U. S. 820, 235; Pacific, G. B. L., Dunmore, 0420. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGE.—Middy suits in Amoskeag serge; pleated skirts, same quantity; to close out. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

SERGES.—Cotton warp, Whitman 1210, 1206, L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, Amoskeag's 7614, 7201, 7120, 7002. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGE.—French, fine quality; brown, green, black, and navy. Madison Square 4344.

SERGES.—54221, S. B. G. L. 7301, will sell below market price. Madison Square 7974.

SERGES.—Whitman 9, 94, serge, 16712, Acme 461. Madison Square 7748.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SNAP FASTENERS, highest quality, lowest prices, white or black, carded or bulk, for exporters or dealers only; special inducements for large quantity orders. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS-COATS.—Exceptional values in desirable merchandise, to close out cheap. Fenterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 150 West 28th.

SUITS, Spring, for jobbing; poplin, serges; $8.75 up. Excello, 127 West 17th St.

VELOURS. — Burgundy heavyweight, 200 pieces, ¾ cheviot 0359; Kerami, $6.35; mercerized wool plushes, Esquimette peco. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—Garfield style 136, brown, green, reindeer, navy, black; $2.05 net. Madison Square 9230.

VELOURS.—0359, 13052, Salt's velours dunord, F. & H., Botany broadcloths. Mad. Sq. 2131.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, brown, green; kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6635.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. R. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN with established trade among manufacturers and jobbers for excellent line of laces will be given exclusive territory; unusual opportunity is offered for a successful future to the right man; state volume of business, with full particulars, giving extent of experience and section covered; commission. Address Manufacturing Importers, T. S., J 38 Times.

Situations Wanted.

CLOTHING MAN open for engagement; wholesale, retail manufacturing experience. Schlanger, 532 East 140th St.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, desires to connect with reliable woolen house; unquestionable reference. P 62 Times.

SILKS.—Man experienced silks and ribbons open for position inside or selling; commission basis preferred. O 28 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5½@5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.....5½@5½ per cent. for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Washable Skirts for Spring.

Separate skirt manufacturers in this city apparently are devoting special attention this year to various washable fabrics for the Spring trade. It is felt that, with the women of the country more or less impressed with the need for economy, these practical and serviceable garments will be very generally sought. Manufacturers who are already showing their Spring samples are said to have booked a very good volume of business in these lines. So far, according to reports, washable cotton satin is the most favored.

Children's Dresses in Demand.

There is reported to be a very good market for children's dresses. Little party frocks in georgette have been unusually well taken. Dimity also has been popular, and most frequently it is preferred in white. Georgette dresses have sold in various light shades, including flesh color, which is said to be the most popular, orange, pink, and light blue. Dainty bloomers and rompers for both boys and girls have sold well for this time of the year. Elaborate preparations for the holiday trade in these lines have been made in the toy department stores, and the most optimistic predictions for its volume are made.

Spring Styles Sparing of Wool.

It is evident, from the early offerings for Spring in the local women's ready-to-wear trade, that woolens are not to be very generally favored in the styles for 1918. This is true of suits as well as dresses. A large variety of silk weaves is used to a greater extent this year than ever before. Where wool is used at all, it is usually only for purposes of trimming as, for instance, in an attractive afternoon dress by a Fifth Avenue designer which is made of silk with wool in a contrasting color used for the dual purpose of decoration and trim. Cotton substitutes, it is said, will be used a great deal in suits, not so much for price saving as for wool saving.

Better Waists Are Bought.

While there are waist manufacturers here and there in the local trade who have been complaining of dull business during the last month or so, there are others who report that they have felt no marked falling off in business. "Smarter waists and better materials," said one manufacturer. "are being bought at this time. Though perhaps the volume of sales has diminished somewhat, there is more actual money being spent than a year ago. The earnings of women are much greater than they ever have been before, and the number of women in business has greatly increased. They have more money to spend on clothes, and from all indications I get they are spending it."

Coarse Cottons Are Active.

Coarse cottons in the gray are sharing the activity of the finer-yarn goods in this market, and buyers are looking well into 1918 on some construction. Bids of 13¼ cents were made yesterday, for instance, for 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings for deliveries running to July next. Nearby business was put through on four-yard, 56-60 sheetings at 14¼ cents, and in certain quarters the prediction is made that these goods will sell at 15 cents within the next few months. For 1918 deliveries of 36-inch 5.50 sheetings 10¼ cents is bid, with mills not over anxious to accept it. The best that can be done for any kind of nearby delivery of 30-inch 3.25 yard drills is 16¾ to 16¾ cents, depending on the actual shipment wanted and the size of the order.

New Things in Millinery.

Among the new millinery lines that are now being displayed here are Chu Chin Chow sets, which consist of a hat and scarf made of Oriental embroidered satin. The hats are of the turban order, flexible, and are faced with bright-colored satin. They are trimmed with wool stitching, tassels and Japanese ornaments. It is said that they can easily be adapted to out-door sports wear. For young misses is shown a Scotch cap of duvetyn or velvet, in khaki and black. A military effect in the same kind of a cap also is seen. This is made of Scotch plaid velvet and has a scarf to match. Despite the earliness of the season, several lines of hats for Winter resort wear are also on display here.

Look Askance at Hemmed Tops.

Retailers of men's hosiery have heard more cheerful news than that several of the manufacturers are contemplating pushing the sale of socks with hemmed tops, instead of ribbed, because of the shortage of workers known as "loopers." According to a well-posted hosiery man, it is an open question as to how these socks will take with the average man. Not only will a hemmed top lack the elasticity of a ribbed one, it is said, but in order to get them to fit as snugly around the legs as the well-made ribbed top sock does the chances are that the hemmed tops will have to be made smaller. This opens the way to a slight binding, and may also shorten the "life" of the sock by lessening the amount of "stretch" required to let the foot pass in and out easily.

Silk Sweater Sales Are Big.

Reports from manufacturers of both real and fibre silk sweaters for women indicate that buyers are still placing good-sized advance Spring orders for them. In some cases the real silk sweater men also are reporting duplicate business, for prompt delivery, from stores that cater to women who spend at least a part of the Winter at Palm Beach and other Winter resorts. A paradoxical kind of situation appears to exist in that, while the fibre sweater men say they are getting big business because real silk sweaters are now so expensive, makers of the latter goods say that it is this very thing that is helping their business. In other words, the higher silk sweaters come for the clientele their customers cater to, the better, providing, of course, the prices of the garments show up in the material, design and workmanship.

Are Buying Up Parts of Dolls.

The gap that has been left in the supply of dolls by the cessation, for the great part, of imports of foreign ones, is making it very difficult for repair departments and the so-called dolls' hospitals to do their work this year. In many cases the "hospitals" are buying up all the intact parts of broken dolls they can get hold of, whether they be bodies, heads, arms, legs, or eyes. In fact, some of them are charged with deliberately "laying down" in the case of half-way difficult repairs, where all parts are supplied by the person owning the doll, in the hope of discouraging the owner into selling the separate parts at about a quarter of the price the doll cost when new. If successful, they use the parts in fixing some other doll, and charge five or six times as much for them as they paid.

More Printcloth Prices Go Up.

More advances in printcloth prices took place yesterday in the local gray goods market, and buyers were again active. Many of them showed a disposition to cover their needs as far into 1918 as the mills would go. In some cases buyers were said to be bidding higher prices for 1918 deliveries than the mills were asking only a short time ago, and many sales are being held up until the mills have had time to pass on them. For January delivery 9¾ cents was bid for 38½-inch 60-48s, while bids of 11 cents were in the market for 64-56s for shipment as far ahead as April and May next. Similar deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s 12¾ cents was bid, while 7½ cents was offered for 38½-inch 44-40s. Several mills are asking 11½ cents for spot 38½-inch 64-60s. This is the way spot printcloth prices closed:

39-inch, 80-80s..	*15½	38½-inch, 64-60s.	*11½c
39-inch, 72-76s...	14½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s...	13c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	10½c
39-inch, 56-44s...	9½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	12c	27-inch, 64-60s...	5½c

*Asked.

OUTLINE JEWISH AID PLANS.

Jacob H. Schiff Will Launch Campaign for $5,000,000 at a Dinner.

At a dinner given last night at the Harmony Club plans were outlined for the campaign to raise $5,000,000 for Jewish war relief and for the Jewish Relief Board in the United States Army and Navy. Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles S. Ward of the International Y. M. C. A., who was active in conducting the recent $35,000,000 campaign of that organization; Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Jewish War Relief Campaign; David A. Brown of Detroit, who is to manage the campaign, and Sam C. Lamport were the principal speakers.

Announcement was made that the campaign, which is to last two weeks, beginning on Sunday, Dec. 30, will be launched by a dinner to be given to more than 500 workers by Jacob H. Schiff at the Hotel Astor. There will be nightly gatherings at the Hotel Savoy of the workers at 5 o'clock on every day except Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, up to and including Dec. 15.

Judge Rosalsky organized a team to work for the fund composed of Arthur Lewis, A. L. Rothstein, William Fischman, H. B. Rubin, Jacob Lubell, Albert Herskovitz, Edward Rubin, I. L. Phillips, Louis Cashman, B. K. Marcus, I. Bernstein, Sol Singer, R. Sadowsky, N. Sadowsky, J. Sperber, Leon D. Greenfeld, Sam C. Lamport, Henry Witter, Morris Asinoff, N. H. Borenstein.

Rochester's Loan Sales $31,721,950.

Albert B. Eastwood, Chairman of the Rochester Liberty Loan Committee, announces that revised figures, prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, indicate that Rochester's subscription to the Second Liberty Loan totaled $31,721,950. This figure is $976,450 in excess of its allotment.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TOBIAS MEISLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Tobias Meisler, trading as T. Meisler, dealer in laces and embroideries at 114 Ridge Street, by these creditors: H. L. Sanders, $136; L. Spies, $112; Fred Rubin, $119, and David A. Jack, $160. Liabilities are reported to be $2,600. FREDERICK BOCCIUS.—Now at 100 East End Avenue, formerly President of the Whiteside-Bockelman Company, manufacturers of metal ware, now a mechanic, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,700 and assets of $8 cash in bank and 25 shares of stock of the Whiteside-Bookelman Company of no value. His only creditor is Israel E. Ikelheimer, $2,700.

KATHERYN M. ROSENZWEIG, a saleslady at 1,204 Broadway, formerly a dealer in cloaks and suits, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,501 and no assets.

ERA L. LENOWITZ, manufacturer of auto coats at 20 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,976 and assets of $2,696, consisting of stock $1,200, machinery and fixtures $900, and accounts, $596.

ROSENBLATT & BENDER.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 31 against Rosenblatt & Bender, manufacturers of underwear and suits at 11 West Thirty-second Street, on a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $55,907.

LEVI M. ROSENTHAL.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 21, 1916, against Levi M. Rosenthal, doing business as Rosenthal & Katz, manufacturers of raincoats at 73 Fifth Avenue, on consent of creditors.

RACHEL MEROVITZ of 16 Beaver Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,841 and no assets.

WILLIAM A. DEGOODE of 8,794 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,807 and assets of $300.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 22.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here today by Charles Roberts, Secretary of the Roberts-Brown Co., manufacturers of plumbing supplies. His liabilities were given as $74,322 and assets $41,469. The petitioner took the pauper's oath—the first time in the history of El Paso that a petitioner in bankruptcy has taken this oath.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Appelbaum, Lena and Samuel, exrs.—German Savings Bank in the City of New York.....$1,503.60
Amanna, Flore—R. Gravel, costs.....103.45
Albert, Lewis—M. A. Shayne.....224.80
Allen, Franklin W.—C. Allen.....175.52
Arnold, Heinrich—Irving National Bank of New York.....319.76
Brandies, William O.—E. T. Brandies..285.42
Brian, Florence M.—M. S. Marden et al.....574.83
Bauer, Ignatz and Agnes—J. Broehmer.....239.65
Bryan, Olin, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....300.00
City of New York—Murphy Bros.....126.00
Cooke, Leslie H.—L. & M. Holding Co.423.20
Chaimowitz, Hyman—Electrotone Auto Music Co.....769.01
Daniel, Warren C.—A. Apple.....500.68
Ebbetts, Chauncey—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.....248.65
Enos, Charles G.—Samuel Cabot.....250.10
Ernest Mayer Corp.—Austin, Nichols & Co.....194.58
Fernando, Frank, and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c.....500.00
Gordon, Edward—Samuel J. Aron

Tax Examples

Showing how law is applied

Our Federal Tax Department, under the supervision of experts, has prepared a pamphlet of examples showing how the provisions of the Income Tax Law are specifically applied.

These examples will furnish *individuals, partnerships* and *corporations* with a practical working knowledge of the application of the Law.

A copy of this pamphlet, AG-146 will be furnished upon request.

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National City Bank Building
New York

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With Explanatory Analysis

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Activity and Irregular Price Changes—War Finance Problem.

Although there was enough good news to carry stocks forward to new levels yesterday, the movement of prices was highly irregular and the tone at the closing dull and dispirited. The day's turnover was considerably less than that on Wednesday. The gratifying success of the British attack along an unusually wide front was not without its influence in creating a more hopeful view on the course of the war, but its bearing on stock prices was not as marked as might have been expected. Traders realize that even a victory like this, great as it may be, does not bring peace appreciably nearer. Announcement of the rise in the number of British vessels sunk by submarines last week found reflection in a decline in the shipping shares about as marked as the advance which took place last week when the showing was so much better.

The stock market is looking too far ahead to be violently affected by day to day changes in the situation. It is known that the Federal Government's powers over business will be increased much further at the forthcoming session of Congress, if the President's friends have their way, through the enactment of laws designed to put into his hands the right to commandeer industry wherever it seems advisable for the succesful conduct of the war. At the same time it is entirely possible that a bill will be introduced to provide for the creation of a sort of war credit board to which will be referred applications for Federal moneys to assist in the production of war materials. The question has so many ramifications that Federal officials hesitate to take steps which would commit the country to direct Federal control of a large part of the industrial capacity. So far the Government has made advances to manufacturers unable to borrow for working capital in the usual markets only in the way of anticipating payments. The question of the nation's obligation toward other concerns likewise doing their part to co-ordinate the country's resources but not receiving direct returns is not so simple. For instance, half a hundred executives of public utility companies have laid before the Treasury officials their inability to finance construction of new car lines and power plants to take care of the various army camps. Here is a case where the service must be supplied, but where it is impossible to advance funds to be retained out of the contract price.

Money was easier yesterday, the rate dropping to 2½ per cent. for call loans after most of the day's needs had been supplied at 4¾ per cent. The Federal Reserve Bank paid $130,000,000 to the banks for redemption of Treasury certificates. Bonds were generally firmer, with evidence of a slightly better investment demand.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

British Victory Adds New Impetus to the Trading.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Cheerfulness was apparent on all sides of the stock market today on the British victory. Allied bonds and home rails hardened whenever buyers appeared, despite the announcement of a New South Wales 5½ per cent. loan of £3,000,000 at 99½. Armament and shipping shares were strong and rubber and oil stocks in better request, but Scandinavian bonds were flat.

Money was tighter and discount rates were firm. Petrograd exchange was easier, while Scandinavian rates advanced.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59f 75c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 22c. Five per cent. loan, 87f 80c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5
Low	2½
Last	2½
Renewals	4%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Sixty days	5%
Sixty days	5%	Ninety days	5%
Ninety days	5%	Four months	5%
Four months	5%@6	Five months	5%@6
Five months	5½@6%	Six months	5%@6
Six months	5½@6%		

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4%@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5
4 to 6 months.....5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Exchange.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.78	5.73⅝	5.78¾	+.00⅛
Cables	5.73⅛	5.73¾	5.72	..
Rubles—				
Demand	12.45	12.35	12.45	+.10
Cables	12.70	12.60	12.70	+.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	60 Checks.	
5.1826 Paris	$4.75¼	$4.76¼
China—	5.73⅝	5.72
Hongkong	70.00	70.25
Peking	106.00	105.25
Shanghai	96.00	96.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	39.45	39.50
23.44 India—	44.00	44.50
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	5.81½	5.80¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.80 Russia	12.45	12.70
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.50
Copenhagen	32.50	33.00
Christiania	34.50	35.00
19.295 Spain	34.50	35.00
South America—	32.70	33.75
32.42 Rio	25.31	25.41
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.06	45.76
5.1626 Switzerland	4.38	4.35¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $564,773,639; balance, $37,751,444; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,431,274; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,472,294.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d. off ¼d; in New York, 84½c; off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 64¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,614,925	$29,171,046
Ord. Int. revenue	61,048,572	347,445,939
Income tax	5,456,157	31,196,490
Miscellaneous	5,776,856	37,386,126
Total receipts	$81,890,466	$405,200,203
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	284,266,921	1,257,782,908
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	291,425,824	1,294,824,360
Expenditures	366,187,414	1,467,282,111

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	574,680	1,552,630	Holiday
Year to date	169,262,243	197,602,360	157,933,865

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	8⅞	9	100	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	+ ⅝
	2⅝	2¾	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
	18	18¼	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
	75¼	76	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75½	74	74	— ⅛
	34½	35	3,900	Am. Can	35¼	35⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
	64	64½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	64½	65¼	63¾	64¼	..
	26	26½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅛
	13⅝	13¾	4,600	Am. H. & L. pf	13½	14	13	13	— ⅛
	57	58	3,000	Am. H. & L. pf	57½	60	57	57	— ¼
	10⅝	10¾	11	Am. Ice	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	..
	53½	54	500	Am. International	53½	54	53	54	..
	25	25⅝	5,200	Am. Linseed	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
	73¼	73⅝	2,200	Am. Linseed pf	73½	74	73	73⅜	— ⅛
	53½	54¼	1,400	Am. Locomotive	54¼	55¼	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
	65	66⅛	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	65⅜	65⅜	65	65	— ⅛
	75⅝	75⅞	8,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75⅝	76⅜	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅛
	54⅜	55	600	Am. Steel Fdries	55⅛	56	55	55	— ⅛
	96	97	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	— 1⅛
	54	55½	300	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	55⅛	54	54	..
	100¼	101¼	500	Am. Tel & Tel	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	— ⅛
	43	43⅛	300	Am. Woolen	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	..
	87½	89¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	88⅛	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
	22½	22⅝	600	Am. Writing P. pf	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
	14	15	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14	13½	13½	+ ⅛
	58	58¼	9,700	Anaconda Copper	58½	59	57⅞	58	— ½
	12	12	100	Asso. Dry Goods	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	56	56⅞	200	Asso. Dry Gds. 2d pf	57	58½	57	58	+ ⅛
	83	87	200	Atch., Top & S. F	86¼	86¼	86	86	— ⅛
	94	97½	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94	96¼	94	96¼	+ 1⅛
	99	100	7,100	Atlantic Coast Line	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	— ⅛
	56⅞	57	6,600	Baldwin Loco	57⅛	58	56⅝	57	— ⅛
	52⅝	52⅞	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
	39½	40¼	300	Baltimore & O. pf	40	40¼	40	40	..
	90½	91	300	Barrett Co.	90	90½	90	90½	— ¼
	100	100¾	100	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	100	100	..
	81	81¾	45,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	100½	100¾	100½	100½	+ ½
	97⅞	98¼	1,100	Beth. Steel cl. B pf.sub.r.f.p	82½	83¼	81	81	..
	44¾	45	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	— 1½
	85	86	300	Bklyn Union Gas	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½
	110¼	111	300	Burns Brothers	90	90	90	90	..
	17¼	17⅜	1,100	Butte & Superior	111	111	110	110	— ½
	12	12⅝	700	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	36	38	400	California Pet. pf	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	54	..	20	Canada Southern	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
	134½	135	3,100	Canadian Pacific	51	51	51	51	..
	24	24½	500	Central Foundry	135	136	134¼	134¼	— ⅛
	36	40	50	Central Foundry pf	36	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
	67	67¼	12,600	Central Leather Co	67½	69¼	66	66	— ⅛
	30¾	31	500	Cerro de Pasco	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅛
	64	64½	800	Chandler Motor	63⅝	64½	63¾	64¼	+ ⅛
	47⅝	48	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
	20¾	21	100	Chi. Great West. pf	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
	37⅜	38	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39⅝	39⅝	37⅝	38	— 1⅛
	74½	75¾	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75½	76	74¾	74¾	— 1¼
	95	96	900	Chi. & Northwest	96	96	95	95	— 1
	19	19¼	2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19¼	19⅞	19	19	— ¾
	51½	52	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
	42	42¼	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
	14⅜	15	2,400	Chile Copper	14⅝	15½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
	41	41½	1,700	Chino Copper	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	..
	34	35	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅞	35⅛	34	34⅝	..
	30⅝	30⅝	300	Columbia Gas & El	31	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
	85½	86¾	700	Consolidated Gas	87	87¾	87	87¼	— ⅜
	11	11⅞	100	Corn. Prod. Cal. Min	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	28½	28⅝	8,400	Corn Products Ref	29½	29⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
	9	9¼	10	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
	56¼	56¾	5,300	Crucible Steel	57	57¾	55¼	55¼	..
	79	79	13,500	Crucible Steel pf	88	88⅝	88	88	+ 2
	93	97	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	28⅝	30½	28⅜	28⅝	..
	92¾	93	3,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78⅞	79	78¼	78⅝	— ⅛
	183	190	400	Deere & Co. pf	96	96⅜	95	95	— ⅛
	..	95	100	Del. & Hudson	93	94	92	92⅝	— ⅜
	36	36⅞	11,800	Del., Lack. & West	185	185	185	185	— ⅜
	6⅞	7	2,100	Detroit United Ry	93	93	93	93	+2
	2⅝	3¼	100	Distillers' Secur	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
	14⅜	14⅞	4,300	Dome Mines	36½	37¾	36	36	..
	23½	23½	400	Duluth, S. S. & A	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
	18	18	300	Erie	3⅞	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
	..	..	..	Erie 1st pf	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
	..	..	..	Erie 2d pf	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
	..	..	..	Gaston, W. & W	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅜
	..	..	..	General Chemical	35	36	35	36	+1
	..	..	..	Gene. Chemical pf	175	175	175	175	+15
	..	..	..	General Electric	100	100	100	100	+1
	..	..	..	General Motors	129½	130⅝	128	128⅝	— ⅜
	..	..	..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89	94½	89	92⅞	+2⅞
	..	..	..	Goodrich pf	36¼	36⅝	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
	..	..	..	Granby Consol	93¼	93¼	93	93	— 5
	..	..	..	Great Northern pf	68¼	68¼	67	68¼	+ ⅝
	..	..	..	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	92⅝	92⅝	92	92	+ ⅞
	..	..	..	Greene-Cananea	27⅞	27⅞	25⅞	26½	+ ⅞
	..	..	..	Gulf States Steel	37	37½	36½	37⅜	+ 1½
	..	..	..	Illinois Central	88¼	88½	86¾	88	+ 1⅝
	..	..	..	Inspiration Copper	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ 2⅜
	..	..	..	Interboro Consol	44	44½	43¾	43⅞	— ⅝
	..	..	..	Int., Agricultural pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
	..	..	..	Int. Mer. Marine	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
	..	..	..	Int. Mer. Marine pf	97½	98	96¾	97	— ⅜
	..	..	..	Int. Nickel	27½	27½	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
	..	..	..	Int. Paper	27½	27½	27	27	— ⅜
	..	..	..	Int. Paper pf. sta	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅜
	..	..	..	Int. Salt	57	57	56	56	— ¼
	..	..	..	Kansas City South	61	61	61	61	+1
	17⅝	17¼	700	Kan. City South. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
	44	50	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
	41	42¼	300	Kennecott Copper	42	42	41	41	— ½
	32⅜	32⅝	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	33	34	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
	78	78½	3,800	Lehigh Valley	79½	80	78	78	— 1
	53⅜	55¼	900	Liggett & Myers pf	54⅝	55¾	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅝
	100	101½	100	Loews	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
	116	117½	200	Louis. & Nash	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119¼	— ⅜
	100	102¾	100	Manhattan Elev	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
	22	24½	1,100	Maxwell Motors	24	25¼	23¾	23¾	— 1⅞
	53	54	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	56	55	56	— 1½
	14	15½	6,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	15½	16¼	15½	16	— ⅝
	78	78⅝	600	Mexican Petroleum	79	79½	77¾	78	— 1½
	38½	39	3,800	Miami Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
	44	44¼	50	Midvale Steel	82	84	82	84	— 1
	24¼	24½	3,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M	45	45¼	44	44½	— ⅝
	41	41¾	1,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
	66	66¾	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
	..	..	1,100	Montana Power	41¼	41¾	41	41¼	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Nat. Acme	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
	..	..	4,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	..
	..	..	1,900	Nat. Enam. & St	22¼	24⅛	22¼	23½	+ ⅛
	..	..	300	Nat. Lead	37½	38¾	37½	38¾	— ⅛
	..	..	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ¼
	..	..	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
	..	..	300	N. Y. Air Brake	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	..
	..	..	900	N. Y. Central	113	113	112	112	— ⅞
	..	..	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	71⅜	71⅝	71	71	— 1
	..	..	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	..
	..	..	1,300	Norfolk & Western	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
	..	..	300	Northern Pacific	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
	..	..	3,900	Ohio Cities Gas	64	64	64	64	+3½
	..	..	300	Owens Bottle Mach	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
	..	..	1,700	Penn. R. R	69½	69½	69	69	— ⅛
	..	..	100	People's Gas, Chi	47¾	47¾	47	47	— ½
	..	..	510	Philadelphia Co	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
	..	..	100	P., C., C. & St. L	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
	..	..	400	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
	..	..	300	Pitts. Coal pf	60	60	60	60	..
	..	..	900	Pitts. & W. Va	45¼	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
	..	..	40	Do., odd lot	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
	..	..	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
	..	..	100	Pond Cr. Coal t c	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
	..	..	200	Pressed Steel Car	57	57	55½	55½	— 1½
	..	..	500	Pullman Co	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Quicksilver pf	56¾	56¾	56	56	— 1
	..	..	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	129⅝	129⅝	128	128	— 1½
	..	..	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	..	..	32,300	Reading	41½	43¼	41½	43½	+8
	..	..	6,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	72	73⅝	71½	73⅛	— ⅛
	..	..	1,200	Royal Dutch t r	74¼	74¾	73¼	73½	— ⅞
	..	..	200	St. Louis-San Fran	94	94	94	94	..
	..	..	100	Saxon Motor	70¾	71¾	69¼	71⅛	+ ¾
	..	..	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	..	..	400	Seab. Air Line pf	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
	..	..	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	19	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
	..	..	600	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	..	..	700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	20	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	32	32	31⅞	32	..
	..	..	1,400	Southern Pacific	37	37	37	37	..
	..	..	1,200	Southern Railway	84	84	83¼	83½	— ⅛
	..	..	200	Southern Ry. pf	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
	..	..	7,300	Studebaker Co	58	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Studebaker Co. pf	39	41¼	38¾	39½	+ ⅝
	..	..	5,400	Superior Steel	85	85	85	85	— ⅝
	..	..	200	Tenn. C. & C	34¾	37¼	34½	35	+2¼
	..	..	4,200	Texas Co	125⅝	129⅝	125⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	5,100	Tobacco Products	143	147	142¾	143	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Underw. Typew. pf	47¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
	..	..	1,900	Union Pacific	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	2,200	United Cigar Stores	116¼	117	116	116	+ ⅛
	..	..	100	United Rys. Invest	87⅝	89	86½	86⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	67	67⅜	67	67	— ⅛
	..	..	111	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
	..	..	3,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	11⅝	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	112	113	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	1,800	U. S. Rubber	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
	..	..	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	51½	52¾	51½	51½	+1½
	..	..	134,600	U. S. Steel	46	46	45½	45½	..
	..	..	100	U. S. Steel pf	97½	98	96¼	96¼	— ½
	..	..	3,200	Utah Copper	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Utah Securities	78⅞	79¼	77⅞	78⅛	— 1
	..	..	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	12	12	12	12	..
	..	..	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
	..	..	600	Wabash	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅜
	..	..	1,200	Wabash pf. A	9	9	8¾	8¾	..
	..	..	700	Western Maryland	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
	..	..	200	West. Md. 2d pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	300	Western Union Tel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	3,800	Westingh. El. & M	83	88	82½	82½	— ⅝
	..	..	100	Westingh. 1st pf	39¾	39¾	39	39	— ⅝
	..	..	100	Wheeling & L. E	57	57	57	57	+1
	..	..	400	Wilson & Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
	..	..	5,900	Willys-Overland	46¾	49¾	47	47	— ⅜
	..	..	500	Willys-Overland pf	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18	+ ⅝
	..	..	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	70	70	70	70	..
	104	105	300	Worthington Pump	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1½
	30¼	32¼			30¾	31	30¾	31	+ ⅝

ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR ROADS.

F. H. Sisson Says Only Alternative Is Government Ownership.

Speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the National Association of Chair Manufacturers at the Hotel Astor, Vice President Francis H. Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Company told his hearers that unless the railroads received a fair return on their operations the only refuge from widespreading commercial disaster would be Government ownership.

"Pay the railroads a living wage," Mr. Sisson said. "See to it that recriminations end, and let us get together on some constructive program. Unless we do, the railroads of this country will either break under the strain, causing widespread commercial disaster, or be taken over by the Government."

Pending development of a constructive program, Mr. Sisson proposed increased rates, Federal regulation, not only of rates, but also of wages and security issues, and the repeal of anti-trust acts as applied to the roads. After a taste of the efficiency demonstrated by the Railroad's War Board from centralized and co-ordinated operation, made possible by governmental sanction," he said, "the public will never be satisfied to go back to the archaic state of competition that is still compelled by the statute books."

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.56	59.07	59.17	— .14
25 industrials	72.14	70.94	71.02	— .48
50 stocks	65.86	64.85	65.00	— .31

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 22	65.86	64.85	65.00	— .31
Nov. 21	65.80	64.89	65.40	+ .65
Nov. 20	65.18	63.81	64.75	+ .98
Nov. 19	63.89	62.77	63.77	+1.02
Nov. 17	62.94	62.43	62.75	+ .66

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50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Royal Bk. Powd. Com. & Pf.
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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Comparatively Inactive, with Decline of from 11 to 15 Points.

The cotton market acted yesterday as though its nerves felt the need of a rest after the period of strenuous advances through which it has recently passed. Trading was comparatively inactive during the whole day, with intervals of downright dullness, and the fluctuations in prices meant much less than usual because they were made on a small volume of business. The market held up fairly well during the morning, but sagged off listlessly during the afternoon, closing barely steady, from 11 to 15 points off. November alone was quoted at 8 points advance, but this represented little actual business.

The market opened at a decline of 1 to 23 points, with the more active months selling 17 to 22 points under Wednesday's closing prices as a result of overnight selling from local and Southern sources. These offerings were readily absorbed at the decline by buying through brokers with Liverpool and domestic trade connections. The presence of this demand encouraged scattered buying for long account, and such buying was also stimulated by the reports of continued British successes in France. The market rallied in consequence, with December selling 2 points and later months about 10 to 12 points net higher. The market then eased off under realizing, accompanied by reports of an easier spot basis in the South, and was unsettled later in the day, when the disposition to take profits was increased by the political news from Russia. Closing prices showed reactions of about 20 to 26 points from the best.

The talk of an easier spot basis in the South was more or less in evidence during the entire day. It was asserted that if the basis broke another 25 points in the Eastern belt, it might mean the shipping of some cotton here for delivery on contracts. In this connection, however, the difficulty of obtaining warehouse room for cotton here was pointed out around the ring as an obstacle to bringing supplies from the South for tender, and while December was slow to follow the early advance, it held its own in the later trading. No change was reported in the ocean freight situation. There were no exports reported for the day.

Exports so far this season are 1,583,872 bales, against 2,214,922 last year. Southern spot markets as officially reported were 20 points lower to 50 points higher, most of them being unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
Nov.	29.33	29.33	29.33	29.00@....	28.92
Dec.	28.92	28.94	28.75	28.80@28.82	28.92
Jan.	28.85	28.55	28.26	28.32@28.35	28.43
Feb.	....	....	....	28.06@....	28.17
Mar.	27.90	28.23	27.87	28.01@28.02	28.12
April	27.97	27.97	27.97	27.85@....	28.00
May	27.78	28.06	27.73	27.80@27.81	27.95
June	....	....	....	27.58@....	27.72
July	27.61	27.80	27.54	27.54@27.60	27.69
Aug.	....	....	....	27.28@....	27.43

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points lower at 30.10c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 28.50c; Savannah, 28¾c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 28.45c; Little Rock, 28.63c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	29,879	25,144	35,020
Exports	....	41,547	500
Exports, season	1,583,872	1,421,772	2,214,922
Port stocks	1,173,660	1,181,584	1,486,075
Interior receipts	54,628	89,997	33,995
Interior shipments	43,881	84,838	20,218
N. Y. arrivals	5,431	11,047	9,220
N. Y. stocks	93,571	126,909	123,324

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; good middling, new contracts, 10 points higher at 21.60d; middling, old contracts, 11 points higher at 22.16d. Sales, 4,000; American, 2,000; Imports, 26,000, all American. Futures opened quiet, 12 to 16 points higher and closed firm at a net advance of 31 points.

American International Dividend.

Directors of the American International Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 90 cents a share on the common stock of the company, payable on Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 15. This is at the rate of 6 per cent. a year on the paid-in capital. The dividend the previous quarter was 75 cents, because at that time only $50 a share had been paid in. Since then $10 a share has been paid in, and the dividend is increased accordingly.

Oil Company Increases Stock.

It is announced that at an extraordinary general meeting of the stockholders, held in London on Nov. 20, the increase in the stock issue of the Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., of 1,000,000 shares of a par value of £1, or $4.86⅔ at parity of exchange, was authorized by resolution. These shares will be offered to American stockholders up to 50 per cent. of their present holdings at $7.50 a share.

Extra Lackawanna Steel Dividend.

The Lackawanna Steel Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 3½ per cent. on its common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record on Dec. 14. A year ago the Lackawanna Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent., and in June there was another extra of 2½ per cent.

Exchange Seat Brings $50,000.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of William Lemmon, admitted to membership in 1872, has been sold to Julian Stevens Ulman for $50,000. This is an increase of $5,000 over the price paid for the last seat sold.

Express Rate Hearing Dec. 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today that it would hold a hearing Dec. 7 on the application of express companies for a 10 per cent. increase in rates.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. International	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Calumet & Arizona	$2	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 7
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	2	SA	Dec. 12	Dec. 1
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	3	Ex	Dec. 12	Dec. 1
C., N. O. & T. P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 12	Dec. 1
Cuban-Am. Sugar	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
East. Wis. Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Indiana Refining	3		Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Indiana Refining pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Interstate Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
Lackawanna Steel	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Lackawanna Steel	3½	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Laclede Gas Light	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Laclede Gas L. pf.	2½	SA	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Magma Copper	50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 7
National Lead	1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 7
South. Pac. P. L.	$3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	76.00	....	76.00	....
Lead	6.37½	....	6.37½	....
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$105.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	....	34.25	....	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c. per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	282	0	0	284	15	0
Tin, futures	281	10	0	283	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Boston Curb.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	20	21	Iron Cap	13½	14½
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos	45	52
Begole	50	75	Jer Verde	90	1
Bing Min	9⅜	9⅝	Lk Rose	30	40
Bohemia	70	80	Majestic	26	29
Bost Ely	70	80	Mex Met	26	28
Bost & Ar	1	2	Moj Tung	23	30
Bost & M	50	54	New Baltic	75	1¼
Butte & D	25	37	New Dom	1¼	1⅝
Butte & L	25	40	New Ut B	....	50
Calaveras	1¼	2⅛	Nixon	1⅛	1⅜
Crown Res	20	30	New Corn	15	16½
Con Ariz	1⅜	1½	Nat Z & L	27	30
Cortes	10	20	Onece	25	35
Champ Cop	4	6	Onondaga	15	25
Chief Cons	1¾	2	Pio Con	1⅛	1⅜
Dixie & B	2⅛	2½	Ray Herc	1	1⅛
Earl-Eagle	13	17	Rilla	1	2¼
Fortuna	4	6	S W M f p	75	1½
Gold Lake	4	6	S W M p p	75	1
Gila Cop	8 17	17¾	Utz V Ext	33	33½
Houghton	60	80	Victoria M	1¼	1⅜
Hema Oil	1	1½	Yuk Gold	1⅜	2
Humboldt	60	75			

COMPENSATION LAWS GROW.

Only Eleven States Now Without Them, Report Shows.

The annual meeting of representatives of insurance companies composing the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau was held yesterday at the offices at 80 Maiden Lane. The United States Casualty Company, represented by its President, Edson S. Lott, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the coming year; the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, represented by its Vice President and General Manager, Norman R. Moray, was chosen Vice Chairman, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, through Robert J. Hillas, President, was appointed to the third position on the committee.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, F. Robertson Jones, covered the last year's legislative record on matters touching casualty and safety interests, and showed that only eleven States—all of them except North Dakota in the South—were now without any sort of workmen's compensation. Mr. Jones reported that he had spent much time in "opposing the elimination of stock companies from the compensation business in Massachusetts, in trying to prevent the insertion in the Federal Revenue act of obnoxious provisions, and in opposing obnoxious compensation legislation in New York."

The legislative policy of the bureau is described as follows: "Not merely to assume the hands-off attitude toward proposed reasonable and practicable workmen's compensation legislation, but to be of every possible assistance to all organizations and associations in formulating, initiating, promoting and effecting such legislation."

WANTS CITY EXPENSES CUT.

Real Estate Association Head Advises Reduction in Budget.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, filed a brief yesterday with the Aldermen advising certain reductions in the 1918 budget, but declared that he did not believe that social welfare should be curtailed as a war measure.

"The war shows," he said, "that it is necessary to put man above the dollar, and if that be good for a nation at war it must equally be good in peace. I think that realty has in the past opposed many municipal activities solely from the cost standpoint which in themselves were necessary and beneficial."

As regards reductions, Mr. Browne said that all the city departments had too many employes and advised a reduction. He said that no increases in salary should be granted to city employes in the army or navy; that no increase should be given for efficiency in work, or for extra work, but only to enable the employes to meet the high cost of living. He said that no increases should be granted to any one receiving $2,500 or more ayear, and that no increase in excess of $200 a year should be granted to any employe. He advised that no additional employes be provided, this applying especially to school teachers. He said also that no new public improvements should be undertaken in 1918.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. gross	$1,219,238	$913,509	$862,814
Net after tax.	349,037	313,654	267,966
10 mos.' gross	9,244,936	8,545,050	....
Net after tax.	2,581,757	2,918,894	....

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY subsidiaries—			
Kansas Gas and Electric Company:	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$128,494	$112,858	$15,636
Net after tax.	38,861	39,492	*631
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,613	21,695	*10,082
12 mos.' gross	1,731,214	1,581,015	107,202
Net after tax.	495,383	584,024	*88,491
Sur. aft. chgs.	234,015	369,556	*135,541
Bal. aft. pf. div.	191,015	236,556	*135,541
Pacific Power and Light Company:			
Oct. gross	151,810	130,428	20,882
Net after tax.	78,192	59,251	18,941
Sur. aft. chgs.	40,576	26,301	14,275
12 mos.' gross	1,808,300	1,442,853	107,622
Net after tax.	882,589	730,037	112,052
Sur. aft. chgs.	401,413	323,849	77,624
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	226,413	148,849	77,624
Portland Gas and Coke:			
Oct. gross	124,346	115,908	8,538
Net after tax.	54,902	57,915	*3,013
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,308	30,483	*4,175
12 mos.' gross	1,336,975	1,260,991	66,981
Net after tax.	513,553	417,610	*4,085
Sur. aft. chgs.	281,604	295,322	*13,718
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	141,604	155,322	*13,718

*Decrease.

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION—			
Sept. gross	63,977	57,407	6,570
Net after tax.	28,114	25,378	2,737
12 mos.' gross	657,451	593,208	64,243
Net after tax.	278,903	248,853	30,051

Surplus after charges amounted to $153,989 for the year to Sept. 30, 1917.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Latest advices from Argentina say that the harvesting of the new wheat crop there is now general in the north and preliminary yields are excellent. Harvesting has also commenced in the central districts, while in the South the weather is wet and cool and unfavorable. Exports from that country for the week were estimated at 740,000 bushels, compared with 328,000 the previous week, and it was said that clearances are increasing as a result of more satisfactory labor conditions. The movement of domestic wheat showed a slight increase over Wednesday, but the total is still comparatively small.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.88, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was easier early under liquidation on the part of timid longs owing in part to further reports that the Government will facilitate the movement. On the decline, however, there was renewed buying, which caused a good rally, and final figures were ¼c to ⅝c net higher. Advices from Chicago stated that the local representative of the Food Administration there has requested the Chicago Board of Trade to curtail speculation in futures and, if possible, separate the operations regarded as purely speculative from those considered legitimate hedging. The Chicago Board expressed a willingness to co-operate with the Administration's wishes if the proposition can be worked out. The average trader, however, considers such a plan entirely unfeasible, as speculative operations are considered absolutely necessary if hedging trades are to be indulged in. The local cash market was entirely nominal with offerings withdrawn.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.
December	1.24½	1.23	1.24	1.23½
January	1.19¾	1.18¼	1.19¾	1.19¾
May	1.18¾	1.16⅝	1.17¾	1.17⅝

OATS.

Exporters again entered the market for oats, and, as offers from the country were very small, the market, after a slight early decline, gained strength and closed with net gains of ⅛c to 1c. The full extent of the export business was not disclosed in detail, but it was estimated that the sales would probably amount to about 1,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 76½@77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76¢76½c; No. 4 white, 75¼@76c; fancy clipped white, 76¼@78c; ordinary clipped white, 75¼@77¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
December	68⅛	67	68¼	67¼ 57⅛
May	68	66⅞	67¾	67 61¼

PROVISIONS.

A decline of 5 to 10 points in the hog market, as well as nervousness over the question of Government supervision and an early decline in grain, caused considerable selling of provisions early and prices were lower. When corn rallied, however, a better demand developed, and final quotations were firm, with only moderate net changes. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 22,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 4,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
November	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
January	24.92	24.60	24.82	24.85 16.45
Ribs—				
January	24.80	24.50	24.72	24.72 14.67
May	24.45	24.15	24.37	24.30 14.77
Pork—				
January	46.40	45.87	46.40	46.25 27.70

SUGAR.

There were no changes in raw sugar prices, nor was there any fresh business reported. New crop Cubas were said to be offering, but no prices were mentioned, and buyers here were inclined to hold off and wait the announcement from the Food Administration as to what prices would be fixed for the Cuban crop. Prices were unchanged at 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal and 6.02c for molasses. In refined the situation will be relieved partially by the distribution of the recently acquired sugars, which will be distributed shortly through the Refiners' Committee, but no change was reported in prices, which remained at 8.35c for fine granulated.

COTTONSEED OIL.

While operations in the cottonseed oil market are of extremely small proportions, total sales amounting to only 500 barrels, prices were steadier, closing with net gains of 10 to 30 points. Offers were small, and the November position showed the greatest gain, despite the fact that there were further tenders of 1,000 barrels on contract, bringing the total so far delivered up to 16,400 barrels.

Range of Prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.25@19.00	18.10
November	19.00	19.00	18.50@19.00	18.20
December	18.30	18.30	18.30@18.50	18.15
January	18.50	18.50	18.30@18.40	18.20
February	....	....	18.25@18.45	18.15
March	....	....	18.25@18.45	18.23
April	....	....	18.35@18.65	....
May	....	....	19.00	....

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday. The buying seemed to be of very much the same character as that recently noted, including a demand from foreign sources, as well as covering and a little buying for local trade account. After selling up to 7.35 for March and 7.50 for July, or about 8 to 16 points net higher on the general list, the market met scattered realizing, and reacted a few points, closing at a net gain of 4 to 8 points. The local spot market was unchanged at 7½ for Rio 7s, and 9¼ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	6.83@6.85	6.75
December	6.95	6.80	6.86@6.87	6.80
January	....	....	6.85@6.86	6.90
February	....	....	7.05@7.06	7.00
March	7.25	7.09	7.14@7.16	7.09
April	....	....	7.22@7.24	7.17
May	7.33	7.25	7.30@7.31	7.26
June	....	....	7.38@7.39	7.33
July	7.55	7.40	7.46@7.48	7.42
August	....	....	7.55@7.57	7.50
September	6.68	7.59	7.64@7.65	7.59

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,074 packages. The demand for fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery is absorbing the supply closely, and the market is ruling firmer, but without further change. Fine firsts are sharing in the firmness, and there is a steady market for other useful grades. Where the quality is very poor trade drags. More doing in storaging creamery and prices about ½c higher. Renovated slow. Ladles quiet and barely steady. Packing stock unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 46½@47c; extras, (92 score,) 46c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@45½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 40@42c; firsts, 39@39½c; creamery, unsalked, higher than extras, 47⅛@48c; extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 43½@46c; seconds, 41@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 39½@40½c; thirds, 38@38c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 41@44c; common to fair, 37½@40c; renovated, extras, 41c; firsts, 39½@40c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—6,004 cases. Fancy high-grade eggs very scarce and hardly enough to supply present current trade requirements, and market firm and slightly higher. No improvement in lower grades of fresh. Refrigerators irregular. Advices of lower market in Chicago yesterday unsettled the position somewhat and little buying support on Change. There was fair trade from store, however, and still some sales up to Wednesday's top quotations. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 55@56c; extra firsts, 53@54c; firsts, 48@52c; seconds, 42@46c; thirds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; under grades, 25@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33½@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 31½@33½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 24@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 39@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, fancy whites, fine to fancy, 72@78c; ordinary to good, 69@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 55@56c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 55@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 55@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 49@50c.

URGES LIBERAL USE OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Director Frederic W. Allen Says They Will Help Redeem a Spendthrift Nation.

Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., who has been appointed Director of War Savings for New York City, returned yesterday from Washington to begin the task of perfecting an organization and planning the campaign to promote the work of selling stamps and certificates. War savings stamps will be placed on sale on Dec. 3, and Mr. Allen expects to have the machinery of distribution and publicity organized by that time.

"The War Savings thrift stamps and war savings certificates," Mr. Allen said, "will not only enable every one to do his bit in helping the Government win the war, but through their other phases will redeem a spendthrift nation from spendthrift ways. Every person who buys will not only help his country, but greatly benefit himself. When the plan is fully understood by the people they will be quick to respond to its patriotic and its investment importance. There is no question of its being a great success. Everything is in its favor, and no one can raise a single objection to it.

"If Benjamin Franklin, who secured no small part of his reputation as an advocate of thrift, were alive today he would be the flag bearer of this great undertaking. What he had to say about thrift over a century ago is as true today as it was then, and the war is bringing home to us the truth of it. War Savings certificates are intended for everybody. They are within the reach of all. The owner of a Liberty bond is in no way exempt from the duty of joining in this movement. It is the duty of every man, woman, and child of 100,000,000 people to practice economy and thrift to the end that America may help bring the war to a successful conclusion and to safeguard our national stability and integrity after the war. The patriotic response of Greater New York to the War Savings campaign will be additional evidence to Germany that every citizen of this great city is solidly back of the Government in this as in other of its war undertakings. I know that those who are called to participate actively in the campaign will respond promptly, glad of this additional opportunity to be of service. I am proud to be identified with the work."

TROLLEYS TO HAUL FREIGHT

Chicago Interurban Lines Plan to Compete with Steam Roads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Representatives of a score of electric interurban lines decided, at a meeting here today, to form through lines to relieve the freight congestion in the Chicago district and to enter into competition with the steam roads. For the first time there are to be through cars on electric roads and they will begin by establishing fast freight service, both carload and less than carload, between Chicago and Rockford, Milwaukee, South Bend, and Indianapolis.

The meeting was called by F. W. Shappert, Traffic Agent of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee. A committee was appointed to establish through lines and work out plans of co-operation between the electric lines and shippers.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; rain Sat.

Ga.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Fla.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Mich.—Cloudy Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

La.—Fair and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.

Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; cloudy and colder Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; fair Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled and warmer Fri.; cloudy and colder Sat.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Kan.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	93⅝	94¼	8.65
Argen. Gv. dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99¼	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	90	93	9.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98	99	7.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅓	94⅔	7.80
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94¼	95	9.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	5.80
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	63	66	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	53	56	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	108	111	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	95½	8.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¼	99⅝	4.90
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	90	99½	7.25
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	99½	6.23
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.65
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96⅞	97⅜	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97¼	97½	6.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	91	92	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92⅜	93¼	6.15
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97	97⅜	9.15
Canada Nor.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97	98½	7.80

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97½	98½	6.25
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97⅜	5.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	94½	99¾	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	89	91	11.40
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96	97	7.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97⅜	5.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98	99	7.00
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99⅛	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	95	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 15, '21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99¾	6.05
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	101	4.10
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep. 15, '17	99½	99¾	6.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	87	88½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	96¼	97¼	5.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	May, 1919	97	99	..
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96	96½	7.15
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	6.60
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	88	9.03
Wm. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	96	97¼	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.03	Jacket	.08
Andes	.08	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.10	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04

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SUES FOR B. R. T. BONUS.

Corporation Counsel Contends That Service Board Exceeded Powers.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have set aside a determination made in 1913 by Alfred Craven, then Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, that the New York Municipal Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was entitled to a credit of $1,990,800 under a contract made March 19 of that year between the City and the New York Municipal Railways for the operation and construction of new subways.

The contract in question recognized that the defendant corporation would require funds for its contribution of $13,500,000 on the cost of building the subways, and that there should be deducted from the contribution debt a sum for discount and expenses, not exceeding 3 per cent., and that the railroad company should be allowed the actual interest paid on the money borrowed. The railroad company issued $40,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes on a 6 per cent. basis, and received from the underwriters $37,409,200. The company asked an allowance not only for the interest carried by the notes, but the actual interest paid for the use of the money. Chief Engineer Carvers determination was that the railroad company should have for its share of construction and equipment not only the 3 per cent. which the city contends is the limit to be awarded for debt discount and expenses, but $1,900,800 additional, which the city insists in the suit just filed was really a bonus paid to the bankers for underwriting the notes.

The complaint contends that the Public Service Commission had no right to make this allowance, because it was a mere subterfuge which permitted the company to pay almost $2,000,000 less than it had agreed to pay toward the construction of the subway. Corporation Counsel Hardy stated that the suit would not only require a judicial interpretation of Contract 4, but was likely to have an effect on other contracts in which alleged bonuses are involved.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1956	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	97⅛	98⅜	98
4½s June, 1963	97⅛	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1963	97½	98¼	98
4½s Nov., 1957	97½	98¼	98
4½s May, 1957	97½	98¼	98
4½s Nov., 1917	97¾	...	97¼
4½s April, 1900	91¾	93¾	91½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	92	94	91
4½s Mar., 1964	91¾	93¾	91½
4½s Mar., 1963	91¾	93¾	91½
4½s Sept., 1960	91¾	93¾	91½
4s May, 1959	89¾	91	89
4s Nov., 1958	89¾	91	89
4s May, 1957	89¾	...	89
4s Nov., 1956	88	...	89¼
4s Nov., 1955	88	...	89½
4s Nov., 1936	91	...	92
4s May, 1919	98¼	99¼	98¾
4s Nov., 1918	98¼	...	99¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s April, 1920	4.75	...	4.65
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	...	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.70
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡AetnaExplo.	7½	7	7¼
700	‡Air Reduc.	73	69	71
200	‡Am.W.Paper	2	2	2
900	‡Car Lt.& P.	2¾	2½	2½
100	Carwen Steel	9	9	9
300	Charcoallron	7⅛	6¾	7
150	Do pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Chev. Motor	63	61	64
250	‡Cit.Ser.,old	209	206	206
1,000	‡ Do pf	72⅜	72	72½
400	Curtiss Aero	28⅜	28	28
400	Emr'son Phon	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	‡Int.Lube&G.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
250	‡Int. Motors	12	10	12
300	K'yst'eT.&R.	11½	11	11

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Anglo-Am	17½	17¼	17½
100	Do rights	¾	¾	¾
40	Ohio Oil	294	292	294
20	PrairieO.&G.	410	405	410

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	‡‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Barn'O.&G.	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Beth.O.& G.	10¾	10	10¾
12,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	29	28	28
4,000	‡Cosden Oil	7¾	7½	7½
3,600	Cumb.P.& R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	7¾	7	7
700	‡Elk.O.& G., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	‡Federal Oil	3	3	3
4,600	‡Friar Oil	¾	¾	¾
500	‡Glenrock Oil	15	15	15
1,400	‡Han.O.& R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Houston Oil	25	23½	24¾
1,750	‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	‡Inter. Pet.	11¾	11½	11½
1,500	‡Is'dl O.& T.	2	1⅞	2
3,400	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Lost C. Oil	¾	¾	¾
8,000	‡Merritt Oil	25¼	24½	24½
3,000	Met. Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	Acme C. H.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,200	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Arix. B. C.	3½	3	3½
3,200	‡‡Atlanta	9	8½	9
6,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡‡Booth	4	4	4
2,200	‡Bos. & Mon.	53	51	53
3,175	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	‡Brant Min.	59	58	59
800	Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs	6½	6½	6¼
1,700	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,500	‡‡Caledonia	50	49	50
4,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½
1,200	‡Cashboy	4¼	3¾	4
2,900	‡‡Cen.M.& M., (a pr.)	43	43	43
200	Cerro Gordo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Coco R. M.	6	5	5
10,000	Con. Aris Sm.	2	1⅝	2
4,000	Con. Copper	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
1,800	‡Con.-H'st'd.	19	16	18
1,000	Cres.Con.G'ld	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6,770	‡Emma Con.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
500	FirstNat.Cop.	2½	2½	2½
500	‡‡Fortu.Con.	40	40	40
2,500	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	‡Gila Cop	17⅜	17	17⅜
10,000	‡Globe-Dom.	½	½	½
2,700	‡Goldf'd Con.	42	41	42
1,200	‡Gt.VerdeExt.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	‡GreenMonst.	1	⅞	1
1,250	‡Hecla Mining	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
4,000	‡‡Int. Mines. (a pros.)	10	10	10
$30,000	‡AetnaEx.6s	78	78	78
12,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95	94½	94½
9,000	‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes	100¾	100¼	100¼

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	53	53	53
1,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	64	64	64

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Am.-B. M. pf.	20	40	20	40
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15	15½	15	15¾
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	15½	16¼	15½	16¾
Carbon Steel	75	80	75	80
Can. N. Gas	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	2	4
Do pf	...	50	...	50
Cramp Ship	71	74	71	74
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Ev. Heaney	20	20½	20	20½
Free. Texas	39	40	39	40
Hall Signal	5	6	1	5
Do pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1¼	½	1¼
Do pf	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Do pf	98	101	98	101
Hupp M. Car	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Int. Mo. 2d pf	10	20	15	20
Int. Tr. 'p. pf.	55	75	55	75
Kresge pf.	92	98	92	98
Lake Tor. Bt.	¾	4	¾	4
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	6	7	6	7
L. Val. C. S.	58	63	58	63
Lukens Steel	35	44	35	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of A.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
Marlin Arms	85	87	85	87
Mex. Petrol	79½	77¾	77½	77¾

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
N. Y. Ship'g.	28	33	28	33
N. Am.P.& P.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
Poole E. & M.	60	80	60	80
St. Jos. Lead	16	16½	16	16½
A.O.Smith.Cp.	80	...	80	...
Do pf	88	93	88	93
St.L.,R.M.&P.	28	35	28	35
United C. S.	1¾	2	1¾	2
World Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil pf.	3½	4	3½	4
EsmeraldaOil	½	...	½	...
Kan.-U. Con.	...	...	...	...
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9¼
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
Somerset Oil.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Vac. G. & O.	½	¾	½	¾
West S. Pet.	⅜	½	⅜	½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std.	24	27	24	27
Big Jim	...	½	...	50
Bingham M.	11	12	11	12
Butte & N. Y.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Butte-R. Cp.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Calaveras Cp.	1½	2	1½	2
Dundee-Ariz.	¾	1	¾	1
Gold. Merger.	3	4	3	4
Howe Sound.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom.	½	¾	½	¾
White C. Ext.	11	13	11	13

BOND.

Pierce C.6s,'24	70	75	70	75

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, after an irregular opening followed by two series of general advances, turned reactionary. The final quotations were general at net declines or about unchanged. The international situation was not the dominating factor it was on the preceding day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalm.	18½	18¼	18½
130	Am. B. Sug.	75	73¾	74¾
580	Am. Can	35¾	34¾	34¾
50	Am. C. & F.	64¾	64½	64½
80	Am. Cot. Oil	26¾	26½	26¾
20	Am. Sm. & L. pf.	14	13¾	13¾
20	Do pf	57½	57¼	57¾
50	Am. Linseed	25¾	25¾	25¾
240	Am. Loco	53	54¼	54½
700	Am. S. & R.	76¾	75¾	75¾
1,710	Anac. Cop	59	55¾	58¾
720	Bald. Loco	58	56¾	57½
60	Balt. & Ohio	53	52¾	52¾
3,730	Beth. St'l B.	83¾	81	81¼
10	Butte & Sup.	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Cal. Petrol.	13	13	13
240	Can. Pacific	135¾	134¾	135
1,730	Cent.Leather	69¼	67¼	67¾
490	C.,M.& St. P.	39½	37¾	37¾
100	C.,R.I.& P.	19¾	19¼	19¼
10	Chile Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Chino Copper	42	42	42
40	Col. F. & I.	34¾	34¾	34¾
10	Columb. Gas	31¼	31¼	31¼
500	Corn Prod.	29¾	28¾	28¾
1,400	Crucible St'l	57¾	55¾	56
460	CubaCaneSu.	30½	28¾	30½
820	Dist. Secur.	37½	36¼	36½
540	Erie	15¼	14¾	14¾
620	Gen. Motors	93¾	88¾	92
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	27½	25¾	27½
190	Inspir. Cop.	44¾	44	44
140	Int. Mer. M.	26½	25¾	25¾
6,460	Do pf	99¾	96½	96¾
50	Int. Paper	24	24	24
30	Kan. Cy. So.	16½	16½	16½
20	Do pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
240	Kenne. Cop.	33¾	33¼	33¾
50	Lack. Steel	79	79	79
510	Mex. Petrol.	79¾	77¾	77¾
160	Miami Cop.	29¼	28¾	28¾
310	Midvale Steel	45¼	44	44
200	Mo. Pacific	24½	24¼	24¼
10	Nat. E. & S.	37¼	37¼	37¼
210	N. Y. Cent.	71¾	71¾	71¾
159	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27¾	27¼	27¾
20	Nor. Pacific.	87½	87½	87½
20	Ohio C. Gas.	36¾	36¼	36¾
70	Pennsylvania	47¾	47	47¾
40	Pitts. Coal	45¾	45¼	45¼
60	Ray Copper	23	22¾	23
2,360	Reading	73½	71½	72¾
430	Rep. I. & S.	74½	74	74¾
20	Sinclair Oil	32¼	32¼	32¼
70	So. Pacific	84	84	84
1,010	Studebaker	41¼	38¾	39¾
30	Tenn. Cop	12¾	12¾	12¾
450	Tob. Prod	50	47¾	47¾
350	Union Pac.	117	115¾	115¾
70	Un. Cig. St.	88	87	87
470	U. S. Ind. A.	113	110¾	110¾
80	U. S. Rubber	52¾	51¾	52¾
42,900	U. S. Steel	98	96½	96¾
760	Utah Copper	70	77¾	78
230	Westing. El.	39¼	38¾	39
590	Willys-Over.	18½	17¾	18

BONDS.

$1,850	Liberty 3½s	98.98	98.98	98.98
2,450	Do 4s	98.04	98.04	98.04

MINING STOCKS.

650	Atlanta	.06½	.06¼	.06½
850	Gold. Con.	.42	.40	.42
300	Iron Blos.	.50	.50	.50
100	Portland	1.10	1.10	1.10
500	Rochester	.38	.38	.38
300	Ton. Ext.	1.60	1.57½	1.60
150	Union Con.	1.05	1.00	1.05
306	White Caps	.76	.76	.76

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	85	90	90
Do pf	85	93	90
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	100	150	150
Do pf	100	106	105

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	180	200	185
Do pf	95	100	95
P. R.-Am. Tob.	170	185	175
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	440	480	450
Do pf	106	104	102

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40	Am. Light & Traction	222	217	218	222
650	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	34½	33½	35

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power pf	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	90	92
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	43	44
Am. Light & Trac. pf	91	95
Am. Power & Light	40	42
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec.	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	13
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Carolina Power & Light	30	31
Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	94
Cities Service	205	208
Cities Service pf.	72	73
Colorado Power	20	23
Colorado Power pf.	95	98
Columbus Electric pf.	78	82
Commonwealth P. & L.	35	37
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	60	63
Conn. Power pf.	90	95
Consumers' Power pf.	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	79	81
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	55	65
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	79	84
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf.	89	93
Electric L. & P. pf.	93	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	9	13
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	33	38
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	68	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	95	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	98
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	93

	Bid.	Asked.
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	7	9
Miss. River Power pf.	34	36
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
North. Ohio Light & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	52	56
Northern States Power	54	57
Northern States P. pf.	84	88
Northern Texas Electric	50	54
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80½	81
Pine Bluff T. & L. pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	78½
Puget Sd., Tr., L. & P.	13	16
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	48	53
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Republic Ry. & Light	18	21
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	50	62
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	62½	67½
Southern Cal. Edison	93	96
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	4½	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	20	21
Tampa Elec. Co.	102	...
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	2	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	10	13
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	88	93
United Gas Improve.	80	80½
United Light & Rys.	27	29
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	63	64
Wash. U. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	80	88
Western Power pf.	40	45
Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,500	Bal.Cy.4s,'58	94	94	94
100	Cy. & Sub. 5s of Balt	99	99	99
8,000	Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100
16,000	Con. 6s, B	80	79½	79½
2,000	Con. Pow. 6s, notes	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Ga.& Ala.5s	93	93	93

	Bid.	Asked.
14 Do pf	64½	64½
15 Merc. Trust	195½	195½
30 Md. Trust	100	100
45 New Cent.	77	77
50 Nat. B. Bal.	150	150
5 United Ry.	24	24

Bonds.

$1,000	Ga.,C.&N.5s	97	97	97
29,000	Houston Oil, v. t. ctfs	35	34	35
1,000	Petersb'g 5s, Class A	99	99	99
1,000	W.Ry.Inc.5s	54½	54½	54½
1,000	W.,B.& A.5s	80	80	80

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
278	Am. Zinc	14	14	14
10	Ahmeek	86	86	86
220	Alaska	2½	2⅜	2⅜
15	Allouez	57	56	57
14	Arcadian	39½	39½	39½
150	Ariz. Com	10¼	10	10¼
150	Butte & B.	55	55	55
175	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66½	67½
17	Cal. & Hec.	400	400	400
10	Centennial	14½	14½	14½
10	Chino	41¾	41¾	41¾
297	Cop. Range	46	45½	45½
275	Davis-Daly	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
180	East Butte	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
20	Hancock	10	10	10
100	Inspiration	44¼	44¼	44¼
140	Isl. Creek	55½	54	55
46	Isl. C. pf.	82	81	81
105	Isle Roy.	25	24½	24½
280	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
350	Kewenaw	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
40	Mass Con	6¾	6½	6¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
52	Mohawk	64	62	62
100	New Arc	2	2	2
400	New Idria	12¾	12½	12¾
460	North Butte	14	13¼	13¾
100	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼
90	Old Dom	39½	38½	39½
11	Osceola	61	60¾	61
300	Pond Creek	18½	18	18½
61	Quincy	69	67¾	67¾
100	Rail Con	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Shannon	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	St. Mary's	54½	53	54½
2,610	Sup. & Bost.	3¾	3½	3¾
10	Superior	5	4¾	4¾
210	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
760	U. S. Smel.	46¼	45¼	45¼
40	U. S. S. pf.	45¾	45	45
255	Utah Apex	4¾	4½	4¾
155	Utah Con	12¾	12½	12¾
25	Utah Metal	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Wolverine	33½	33½	33½

Railroads.

12	Boston & A.	130	130	130
267	Boston El.	35	33½	33¾
10	Bost. & Low.	80	80	80
183	Bost. & Me.	22	21½	21½
20	Maine Cent.	90	89	89
50	Mass. Elec.	14¾	14	14
190	Do pf.	14	14	14

	Bid.	Asked.
344 New Haven	28	27½
5 Old Colo.R.	93	95
10 Rutland	20	20
200 Wab. pf. B	22	22
390 West End	37½	36½
56 Do pf	49	47

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. A. C.	78	78	78
21	Am. Sug. pf.	110	109	110
97	Amoskeag	62¾	62	62
50	Do pf.	82	81	82
338	Am. Tel.	109¾	109½	109½
136	Am. Wool pf	89

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 28,228.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK MANCHEL, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on November 19, 1917, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on December 4, 1917, at 2 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25128.—In Bankruptcy.—MARTIN M. BLUMENFELD and MAYER BLUMENFELD, individually and as co-partners trading as MARTIN M. BLUMENFELD & BRO., Bankrupt.

Martin M. Blumenfeld and Mayer Blumenfeld, individually and as co-partners trading as Martin M. Blumenfeld & Bro., were duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 2, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25160.

Notice is given that JOSEPH HANDEL, individually, and as a member of the firm of RIGHTMADE WAIST COMPANY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 31st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25160.

Notice is given that HENRY MARQUET, Alleged Bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,286.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY S. PRAGER, Bankrupt.

Henry S. Prager was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25046.—In Bankruptcy.—REA L. LENOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Rea L. Lenowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,286.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL POSCHIN, Bankrupt.

Israel Poschin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 15, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25050.

Notice is hereby given that ARNOLD STAHL, individually and as a member of the firm of STAHL BROS., has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,806.

Notice is given that SARAH GANS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,922.

Notice is given that FLORENCE C. DECKELMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,286.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY S. PRAGER, Bankrupt.

Henry S. Prager was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25065.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL POSCHIN, Bankrupt.

Israel Poschin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 15, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on December 4, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25050.

Notice is hereby given that ARNOLD STAHL, individually and as a member of the firm of STAHL BROS., has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,806.

Notice is given that SARAH GANS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,922.

Notice is given that FLORENCE C. DECKELMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24701.

Notice is hereby given that FREDERICK O. ROBINSON has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,806.

Notice is given that MORRIS J. KALLENBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 24, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,029.

Notice is given that SOLOMON WOLFSON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 31st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,699.

Notice is given that LEON KANTOR, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,029.

Notice is given that PASQUALE VENEZIA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 31st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,029.

Notice is given that PASQUALE VENEZIA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 31st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 19 WEST. Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

99TH, 22 WEST.—Apartments, furnished; entire floor, 2 and 3 connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $125 and $135.

108.—Magnificently furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

12D, 42 WEST.—Two of the most delightfully furnished small apartments in New York; two rooms, with tiled baths; new building; 7 windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant, with service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, elevated, and surface; $35-$100 monthly; leases only.

12D, 124 WEST.—Four bright, sunny rooms, bath; new building; apartment never occupied before; many of furnishings new; owner's home; immediate possession; $175. Apartment 1203.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Suite, one, two rooms, also studio; private baths; $55, $156.

79TH, (Near Broadway.)—8 rooms, completely furnished; 6 months or longer; 7th floor; southern exposure; all outside rooms; $200. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—High-class, one room, bath, hall, kitchenette. Evening.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive, high-class elevator apartment, 8 exceptionally large rooms; piano; completely furnished; $150. Schuyler 4774. Lisner.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity, service, $50.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms, with kitchenette and bath.

91ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished 8 room, 2 bath apartment; accessible to subway and elevated lines; rental $225 per month. F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St. Schuyler 3800.

92D, 1 WEST.—Attractive high class furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable. Corner Central Park West, "The Cherbourg." Call or phone 942 Riverside. Allen.

97TH, (759 West End Av.) — Select front rooms; open fireplace; $85.

97TH, (759 West End Av.) — Select outside front room; bath; $85.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny front suite or three connecting; every convenience; very desirable; business people; a home, not a furnished room. Apartment 3.

110TH Subway.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, very beautifully furnished. Details Columbus 3974.

119TH.—Four rooms, bath, facing park. Inquire Leland, 1 West 34th.

112TH, 535 WEST, (Hotel Royal.)—Suites and single rooms, with private baths; moderate.

116TH, (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; rent $90 per month, including gas, electricity. Telephone Morningside 6740.

116TH SUBWAY.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, very handsomely furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

A BEAUTIFUL artist's studio, bedroom and bath; northern light; size studio 25 feet by 23 feet. Hotel Chelsea, 2700 Chelsea.

87TH ST., 200 WEST.—

Am leaving city; will sublet my 7-room, well-appointed apartment, long or short lease, immediate possession. Apartment 61. Phone 5200 Schuyler, or Superintendent.

AN elegant 3 room corner apartment to sublet; delightful sun room; can furnish parlor and birdseye maple furniture; open fireplaces; most modern lighting fixtures; southern and northern exposure; maid service and linen. Hotel Chelsea, 2700 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short leases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 [illegible]
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L." Must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75-$85; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated; transportation, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE corner 7-room apartment, modern fireproof building on Riverside Drive. Rent $275. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway, (2d floor.)

ATTRACTIVE 2-room suite, every convenience; southern exposure; new apartment. Circle 273.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 36.—Owner leaving for London will sublet apartment of four to six months; three rooms, two baths, also kitchen and out-of-doors sleeping porch facing Central Park; most artistically furnished. Inquire Geo. K. Hoel, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Completely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, $150. Phone Schuyler 4306.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

EXCLUSIVE RENTING CO.
Apartments from $100 to $1,000. Personally inspected. Bryant 7773. 1,482 Broadway, near 42d St.

For Rent, located in New Bern, N. C., furnished apartment, furnace heated, every up-to-date convenience. Address F. B. Smallwood, New Bern, N. C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS apartments. Consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SIX ROOMS, DUPLEX, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; $175 MONTHLY; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APT. 103.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 380, Hendrick Hudson. —Seven rooms, two baths; furnished completely; all Riverside exposure; $300 per month. Finn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th St.) —Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 3 rooms facing Drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, (341 West 77th.)—Room, adjoining bath; also teacher's or doctor's studio.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12064 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST END AV., 745. — High-class, large room and kitchenette; open fireplace; overlooking Hudson; $65.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH ST., 23 EAST.—Studios to rent; reasonable rent. CARSTEIN & LINNIKEIN, 221 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 2293.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, with maid service.

60TH, 138 EAST.—To sublet, unfurnished ground floor, seven rooms, two baths; $150 a month. Inquire of Superintendent.

A two-room and bath apartment; $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 Fourth Ave., near 32d St.; central location. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc., 13 East 44th St. Tel. 1100 Murray Hill.

CORNER apartment; six rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; $65. 138 East 94th St.

MADISON AV., 780, (Near 66th St.)—2 rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

Unfurnished—West Side.

60TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

60TH, 48 WEST.—2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55, including electricity, gas, also smaller apartment, similar conditions, $70.

60TH, 52 WEST.—New house, large rooms, complete, private floors.

75TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, extension, bath; permanent tenant, quiet tastes desired.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $250. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST. — Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; refrigerator.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light. $65.

88TH, 105 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; convenient to elevated and subway; rent, $55.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

97TH, 308 WEST. — Five immense, light rooms; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; moderate rent.

153D ST., 550 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)— One extremely attractive studio apartment of two rooms, bath and kitchenette; all outside rooms; rent, $57.50.

160TH, 400 WEST, (corner Edgecombe Av.)— Sublet 4 rooms in Roger Morris elevator apartment; near subway and elevated.

APARTMENT to sublet to October; $85. The Dearborn, 350 West 55th. Muckenfuss.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

LENOX AV., 54, (adjacent to 112th St.)— Seven large rooms; hot water, phone, &c.; near subway and all surface lines; $50.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (151st St.)—Charming, sunny, modern apartment, six rooms, two baths; three rooms facing river; 4-C, $83.33; concession. Agent on premises. Audubon 4160.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortland 12064 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71. — One-room apartment in a unique and exclusive house; rental $60. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

126 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 85TH ST.— Only 1 nine-room apartment left; light; choice location.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Beautiful elevator apartment, white enamel, 4 and 6 large rooms and bath, $40 and $60.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, 2 baths, location 72d to 145th St., west of Broadway; 4 adults, refined family; highest references; will take possession at once or by Jan. 1; no agents; state rental. F 62 Times.

Wanted Dec. 1 for six months two or three good-sized rooms; well and completely furnished; kitchen or kitchenette; bath; good location; about $50. F 47 Times.

Couple want high-class furnished 4-6 rooms, apartment, studio, six months, longer, west side, 72d-92d St.; owner's home only. Address 2,275 Broadway.

Furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, room, between 90th and 100th Sts. west, Dec. 1 or Jan. 1. Reply Room 228, Hotel Majestic.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Wanted, small furnished apartment for family of three; west side; state full particulars, terms. G., 4,207 Broadway.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

IN old modernized house, between Washington Square and Columbus Circle, convenient to subway or elevated; two bedrooms, modern bath, and kitchenette, with one or two large rooms, suitable for studio, with fireplace; rent around $65; year's lease, continued if satisfactory. F. W. King, 13 Maiden Lane.

5 TO 6 ROOMS, modern, earliest possible; name lowest price. Burns, J 46 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH AV., 61.—Private family; two warm, comfortably furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast; business men preferred; references. Boyd.

157TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel. Unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, piano, bath, steam, electric lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

29TH ST., 35 EAST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family. Herring.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; desirable up-town location; elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; newly decorated; private house; refined.

31ST, 116 EAST.—Elegant large room, running water; one, two gentlemen; telephone; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light room, running water, electricity, phone; reference.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor, private bath, electricity, high-grade piano; select surroundings.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,331, (between 93d and 94th.)—Excellent accommodations business women in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; references. Russell.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; music studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 520—Handsomely furnished rooms with and without private bath; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $25 up. Murray Hill 9286.

West Side.

9TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished and decorated; quiet neighborhood.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

49TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hot water, electricity, shower, telephone; central location.

56TH, 338 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, double and single; all conveniences; elevator. Bingham.

58TH, 33 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Elaborately furnished 2-room apartment; bath and every convenience; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for 2 persons or for studio; all conveniences, elevator. 5th floor.

67TH.—Light, medium-size room, near Carnegie, $6; business people. Circle 419.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Two comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; all conveniences; references; private home.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Single and double rooms, front parlor; running water; references.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new, furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, handsome rooms, single, en suite; private telephone, electricity; refined house.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Cheerful large room, running water, private bath, electricity; exclusive home; gentlemen; references; phone apartment 6776 Columbus.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath, or will divided for gentlemen.

70TH, 218 WEST. — Cozy room in private French house, $10.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; all conveniences; restaurant in building.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large room, with bath; quiet, refined house; subway, "L," conveniences.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; private; bath, steam, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, newly decorated, large, front room; electricity, steam heat.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Attractive front room; electricity; private family.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S ATTRACTIVE BEDROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two comfortable front rooms, bath adjacent; southern exposure; private home.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; unexcelled service.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Delightful rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; private house; references.

75TH ST., WEST.—Large double front back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 719.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Refined gentleman, desiring homelike environments, family apartment. 7248 Columbus. Salvia.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, (322 West End Av.)—Large, comfortably furnished connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Rooms attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining baths.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large room; twin beds; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near park.)—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; telephone; $10-$12.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, private baths, electricity, $10-$12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive medium-sized room; running water; every convenience.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite; also large and small rooms; adjoining and private baths; electricity; phone; subway, "L"; reasonable; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST. — Well-furnished single room; southern exposure; gentleman; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms; connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; large front room, adjoining bath; suitable couple.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.
Desirable small room; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, clean room, lavatory, electricity; subway; gentlemen. Schuyler 9110.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, dressing room attached; electricity; near subway.

78TH, 108 WEST.—Ready for guests Nov. 20; reservations now arranged; meals optional.

78TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

78TH, 328 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful large and single rooms; well furnished.

79TH, 214 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; single rooms; reference; home comforts; private house.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, also single; steam heat, electricity; $4.50-$10.

80TH, 182 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; $4.50, $12.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Front suite, two, three rooms. Apartment 5E.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, connecting bath; modern conveniences; table board.

82D, 23 WEST.—Two beautiful, newly furnished, decorated bedrooms, bath; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suites; private bath; electricity; refined house; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent warm rooms; private bath; twin beds; electricity; attractive house.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Parlor piano, connecting rooms; also single; one flight. Baldwin.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity, telephone; all conveniences; table.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Sunny, large room; small room, running water, near Drive; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; exceptionally beautiful room; twin beds; southern exposure.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Few desirable rooms; electricity; also parlor floor; meals if desired.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms, modern house, exclusive block; breakfast optional; references required.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, small front room; running water; telephone; private; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall, near Riverside.)—Southern exposure, front rooms; $5 to $15; 86th St. subway.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Private house, apartment 2 large, nicely furnished rooms, with private bath; also 3 small rooms for $2 and $3.50.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Attractive, light, well-heated rooms; running water; board optional; conveniences.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, private bath; exclusive home; gentlemen.

103D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)— Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D, 122 WEST.—Cozy light room; steam, telephone; private family; $3.50. Ballade.

103D ST., 2 WEST.—Beautiful corner room facing park, $5; phone. Robinson.

104TH, 83 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, all improvements; for gentlemen; private house.

106TH, WEST.—Sunny comfortable rooms in a select apartment; reasonable terms. Telephone 1665 Academy.

107TH, 202 WEST, (Apt. 12D.)—Room for one or two business people; elevator apartment; hot and cold water in room; all conveniences; private home.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, bath, in high-class elevator apartment; strictly private family. Call 5 to 7.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Refined young couple, rent one or two rooms, high-class elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; maid; telephone service. Call afternoon or evening. Apartment 82.

112TH, 606 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; 1 minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Well-furnished outside room; large closet; southern exposure. Periam.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; elevator; telephone; shower. Apt. 41.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large room; elevator, electricity; business gentleman. Apt. 23.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Double room, nicely furnished; exclusive use, well-equipped kitchen. Apt. 41.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, private family. Apt. 21.

122D, 439 WEST, Apt. 16.—3 rooms suite; elevator, electricity, telephone, conveniences.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, warm room; high-class apartment; improvements; near Broadway, subway and bus. Apartment 56.

143D, 561 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated room; business gentleman; references. Apartment 55.

143D ST., 617 WEST, (Broadway.)—Subway; shower bath; $5. Audubon 4286, evenings, De Mora.

143D, 527 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room, or will divide modern apartment. Mendosa.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view; running water; $6; convenient location; evenings, 6B.

160TH, 655 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Refined gentleman can have comfortable room with private family of two; $5.

183D, 553 WEST.—For rent, two beautifully furnished bedrooms, with private bath, telephone; all conveniences; reasonable, 181st St. subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly, rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room; 1, 2 ladies; kitchen privileges; elevator. Apt. 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Beautiful front rooms; reasonable prices. Apply superintendent.

DESIRABLE gentlemen can secure one large room with private bath, also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references required. Address C. A. H., Box 219 Times Downtown.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, 1 West 34th St.

1518T ST., 625 WEST. — Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; no other rooms. Apartment 6G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; gentlemen; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; telephone; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)— Magnificently furnished suite of 2 large rooms with bath, steam heat; private house service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d.)—Two attractive rooms; newly furnished; reasonable to permanent party; board optional. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Apt. 7-F; beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th St.)—Room of highest type; refined; references. Apt. 41. Kelley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (cor. 144th.)—Fine room, adjoining bath; outside. Apt. 3.

SON GONE TO WAR; will rent his room, up-to-date apartment; 8 short blocks from subway; can arrange meals. Audubon 3415. Ross.

WEST END AV., 758, (Cor. 97th.)—Desirable large corner rooms, comfortably furnished, kitchenette; suitable for two gentlemen or couple. Butters.

WEST END AV., 896, (106.)—Large room; private bath; $11; twin beds; private.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 926, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. River 3050.

WEST END AV., 936, (Subway, 103d.)— Spacious corner room; conveniences; refined home; gentlemen. Apartment 5 west.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity, suitable for nurses; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Telephone 333 Prospect.

PARK PLACE, 223, (Subway.)—Large square room, hot water, large closet; all conveniences; back parlor; parquet floors. Prospect 9513.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A lady wants a comfortable room, kitchen privileges, with refined lady, between 100th and 122d Sts., west. J 45 Times.

Jewish young man desires room private family; walking distance Columbia. F 83 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and bath; $6 weekly; references exchanged. P 134 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Large and small rooms; table guests.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table boarders; rooms; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 46 WEST.—Large, small, single rooms, private bath; excellent home table; references.

55TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 206 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms, private bath; fine people.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; with board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 302 WEST.—Attractive front room; electric lights; private family; gentlemen.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large rooms, private baths; board optional; exclusive location.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Sunny back parlor, private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodations; steam, electricity; modern, furnished double, single rooms; private bath; cleanliness; best home table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single, private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, second floor; private baths; family or few adults; excellent Vienna cooking. Schuyler 8227.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath, excellent table. Schuyler 5441.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Newly, beautifully furnished double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; reasonable; table boarders accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable double and single rooms, with adjoining bath, for 2, 3, or 4 people; newly furnished; refined Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates. Tel. Riverside 6926.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

103D, 306 WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath, access; southern exposure; owner's home; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bath, suitable for 2 or 3 people; service and surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—This is no boarding house, nor hotel, but a palatial residence converted into a high-class Pensionat; rooms with or without private bath; also electric elevator, cuisine and service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single, private baths, steam heat, telephone; excellent cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, North Corner 104th St., (Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room; 6 windows, Riverside Drive; bath; telephone, electric service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Room., Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 136th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 878, (108d.)—Magnificent private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms; well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO LADIES in town frequently over night want accommodations in small hotel or boarding-house taking transients; not above 50th St. Address D. S. P., The Library, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

At Highland, N. Y., a widowed lady, owner of high and beautifully located new home with all modern comforts, will take one or two semi-invalids in board at reasonable rate. Address Mrs. Mae Van Wagner, Highland, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Refined home; fine location; sunny room and board; permanent couple; references. Phone 591.

Connecticut.

For rent, with board, three cheery rooms and private bath; fine location; first-class accommodation. Call, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., 43 East Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLACS.

TOURING AND LIMOUSINES.

1917—1916—1915.

"17" Touring, used very little. Mechanical condition, paint and shoes very exceptional. Price $1,600. An exceptional bargain.

"16" Touring. Mileage 8,500. Refinished and looks like new. Best "BUY" in Greater N. Y. See it and be convinced. Price absolutely right.

"15" Touring. Beyond the shadow of a doubt the best Model 51 on the streets today. Original paint without a scratch; mechanical condition perfect, shoe equipment exceptional; bumper, allp covers, everything complete. Cheap if sold at once.

"15" Limousine town car. Very handsome body; beautifully painted; seats five inside; entire job looks like new. Mechanical condition excellent; shoe equipment almost new. On exhibition now.

Inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday.

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BUICK 1916 SEDAN,
beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 Light Six.—Will sell my Buick 1917 touring car with detachable sedan top already mounted; also Summer touring top. George J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

BUICK, 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped, excellent condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.
DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICKs, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK TOURING, LIKE NEW 1917.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK little six runabout; first real cash offer takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Cadillac 1917 Convertible Sedan; 3,900 miles.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, laudaulet, limousine, sedan, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; excellent condition; sacrifice; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine. — Custom-built body; $1,500. 57 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, eight-cylinder touring; like new; $750. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1917 7-pass. touring. Bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER limousine; runs and looks like a new car; bargain to immediate buyer. 305 West 59th St.

CHANDLER with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

COLE, semi-roadster; perfect condition; must have cash. 1,930 Broadway.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham, 6 cylinder, 19 h. p.; beautiful, ideal town car; newly painted; perfect condition; electric lights, &c.; bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, 1916, Rauch and Lang, seating five; new, high-capacity battery recently installed; excellent condition; $1,950. Box O 156 Times.

FIAT 55-H. P. 1915 model; Summer and Winter tops; bargain; no dealers; private. 1,909 Foster Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIAT limousine, handsomely appointed; good condition; new tires; cost $5,000; price $700. 31 West 94th, Riverside 3744.

FIAT Baby Limousine Town Car.—Nice condition; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Columbus.

FIAT limousine, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; make offer. 305 West 59th St.

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PLEASURE AND COMMERCIAL.
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BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, uptown, $20. Bookkeeper-stenographer, (downtown,) $12. Excellent opening, $15-$20. Dictaphone operators, (Washington,) $18-$20; others, $15-$18. MISS GRIFFIN, Terminal Employment Exchange, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 2065.

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GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can and will succeed. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancelli, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

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HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; certified or chartered seniors; also semi-seniors; permanent position assured; state education, experience, and salary expected. J 43 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; experienced programs; splendid opportunity; commission; references necessary. Apply Friday, Saturday, 10 to 12 A. M. Mr. Pitel, 44 East 23d St., fourth floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER on sales ledger with large manufacturing concern; permanent position for right party; must be good penman, accurate, and intelligent; applications not giving experience, references, salary expected in own handwriting will be disregarded. N. T., 79 Times, Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

AUTHORIZER FOR CREDIT OFFICE.

Man having department store desk experience preferred; good starting salary and permanent position. Write, giving full details as to experience and salary expected, on call at Department of Accounts, between 9 and 10 A. M. Applications treated confidentially.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lexington to 3d Av.; 59th to 60th St.

BILL OF LADING CLERK.—Young man; shipping department; one familiar Elliott-Fisher billing machine preferred. Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER FOR CUSTOMERS' LEDGER, LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. J TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for public accountant; must be smart and bright; diligent; prospect of advancing to position of office manager; state salary expected. J 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large retail furniture house; must be quick and accurate; state age, references, and salary expected. Box B, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with executive ability, eventually to manage office. Address, stating references, salary, &c., A. Station G, 5 Beekman.

BOOKKEEPER—American, capable, accurate; costs; give full particulars in reply. J 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ONE EXPERIENCED IN TAKING OFF TRIAL BALANCES. J 376 DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in stationer's office. J. P. Pettit & Co., 71 Broad St.

BOYS

(must be 16) for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS WANTED.

Large corporation requires services of a number of boys to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunities for the right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired, J 383 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Ambitious and painstaking; work exacting but not difficult; good wages, with prospect of advancement; state age, references, and experience, if any, in own handwriting. Address Post Office Box 389, Madison Square Branch.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; ALSO BOYS TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy; between the ages of 16 and 17; salary $9 to start. Call Robert A. Keasley Co., 445 West St.

BOY wanted in publisher's office for shipping and mailing department; salary to begin, $7 a week; state previous business experience if any; address "Permanent," Box 654, P. O., New York City.

BOY over 16 for machine manufacturer's office; good prospects for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, (if any,) and wages expected. P 7 Times.

BOY, 16 YEARS, IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX J 44 TIMES.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing and importing house offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply T. L. W., Room 0108 West 79th, New York.

BOY to start in office of large mercantile concern; opportunity for one who is willing; good future and rapid advancement assured; salary to start $8. J 343 Times.

BOY, age 17 to 20, with some Wall St. experience preferred, for investment banking house; must be intelligent and ambitious. W 277 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by bank, bright lad of good address, not under 18; best permanent; experience not necessary. Address P. O. Box 46, city.

BOY for errands and make himself generally useful; references. Sternfeld, 20 West 37th St.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30, 233 East 42d.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. O 394 Times Downtown.

BOY.—For office in wholesale house; good salary; excellent opportunity. P 278 Times Downtown.

BOY in manufacturer's office; one living in Brooklyn; good opportunity. W 275 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a downtown law office; bright, ambitious. W 236 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy in advertising office; salary $7. S. W. R., 188 Times.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE REPAIRMAN WANTED. CALL AT ONCE. JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

BUYER, seller, and correspondent wanted by chemical works in their office; must have many years' experience in technical chemicals; give particulars, including salary and commission expected. John C. Wlarda & Co., 273 Greene St., Brooklyn. Residence, 378 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with city streets and all shipping facilities; state age, experience. Reliable. 298 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—A New York financial institution desires the services of a married man; between 24 and 35, with banking experience, who has had drafting ability, accurate record making; education, neat handwriting, and good personal appearance are essential; good salary offered. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, P 108 Times.

CLERK.—Several assistant ledger and junior clerks wanted in old-established business; chances were never better for advancement for capable clerks. W 233 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Assistant young man for work in office. W 215 Downtown.

CLERK wanted; young man as mechanical draftsman with experience in detailing and tracing; some knowledge of tool designing desirable, but not essential; steady employment with an excellent chance to develop with a growing concern; give full details as to age, experience, and salary desired in first letter. Address B. L., P. O. Box 1072, Baltimore, Md.

DRAFTSMAN, with extensive experience in machine drafting and designing, wanted for position of assistant instructor in these subjects in a large endowed technical school in Brooklyn; state age, nationality, training, practical experience, teaching experience, if any, reference, and salary expected. Address Draftsman, Box 118, Flatiron Building.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical; familiar with power plant and sub-station work; applicants should state full personal and technical qualifications, including education; experience, character of past and present positions, and salary desired. Address Mr. E. B. Severn, 215 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering, outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. B., 166 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. J 381 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Toolroom foreman wanted by a large Baltimore manufacturing concern operating a toolroom containing about 20 toolmakers; steady employment with an excellent chance to grow along with a growing concern; give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary desired in first letter, or it will be ignored. Address B. L., P. O. Box 1072, Baltimore, Md.

FRENCH professor wanted; well dressed Frenchman. Not over 40 years old, who speaks English fluently and who is qualified to address large audiences of adults from platform; steady and permanent; Mr. Thompson, 200 Tribune Building.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn 150 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS AND MICROMETER; STEADY POSITION AND ADVANCEMENT. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN wanted in automobile truck factory in Ohio; give experience and salary. P 274 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Clothing salesman qualified to fill position as manager for credit clothing store; good opportunity; must not be subject to draft; experience not essential; salary and commission. X 331 Times Annex.

MAN wanted to take charge of purchasing department of large manufacturing concern; must be experienced in technical supplies and well recommended; state qualifications, experience, references, and salary expected. X 324 Times Annex.

METALLURGIST WANTED.—Young man, chemist, with experience as metallurgist, as an assistant in the laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant; salary about $1,800 yearly; some shop experience desirable, but not essential; a splendid chance to develop with a growing concern; give age and full details as to experience in first letter. Address B. L., Box 1072, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with large, well-established company; advancement; state salary. W 232 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted, (2) bright young boys capable of advancement; state age, education, and experience. J 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, insurance office; state salary expected. P 280 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, young, reliable, of good character, with some knowledge typewriting; stenography; accurate at figures; permanent position with chance for advancement in large manufacturing concern. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, reference, experience, H. W., 76 Times Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Capable man, 35, experienced in supervising the detail of sales office. Apply Friday. Rhodes, 102 William St.

One cabinet maker wanted, accustomed to automobile body work; apply immediately Time Office, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 84TH ST., WEST,

REQUIRE

THE SERVICES OF

AN EXPERIENCED

ASSISTANT BUYER

AND

HEAD OF STOCK

FOR THEIR

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

SALESMAN, experienced lubricating oils and leather belting, for Greater New York, with following in wearing apparel manufacturers' trade; references required; salary or commission. J 364 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell the well-known Frantz Premier Electric Cleaner; good commission; chance for advancement to those showing results; do not call unless interested. Mr. Walsh, 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Pleasure cars and commercial trucks, Brooklyn or New York City; exceptional line; liberal commission; leads furnished; drawing account when ability is shown. 232 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling suits and coats to resident buyers; must have entree in New York offices. Apply after 4 P. M. Friday. Myrtle Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man well acquainted with millinery trade to sell embroideries and trimmings on commission basis; drawing account. J 35 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission. Apply in person, between 12 and 1, Elliott Novelty Co., 158 Greene St.

SALESMEN wanted with large acquaintance to sell paper and twine; salary and commission. J 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on cotton goods, waistings, and skirtings; big future for good man; will give drawing account. P 15 Times.

SALESMAN for millinery supplies; salary or commission. New York Jobbing House, 22 Bond St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ACCIDENT.—MIDDLE-AGED MAN, clean-shaven, dark suit, entering Bronx train 14th Street subway station Saturday, August 25th, 1917, 11 A. M., struck by side door; hat broken. Witnesses communicate with E. H. Daly, Attorney, 52 Wall Street.

HAVING RECENTLY acquired the Popular Lunch Room, 2,334 8th Av., I hereby give notice that any creditors must present their bills for payment before last day of this month. PETER POTIRES.

ANY ONE knowing the address of Herman Zimmerman, chauffeur, formerly of Chicago, please communicate with X 327 Times Annex.

JACOB L. STERN IS NO LONGER CONnected with the Atlas Window Shade Co., Inc.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co. have several openings in their sales organization for men of 26 to 40 years of age who can qualify to sell comptometers; previous selling experience not essential, but may be desirable; knowledge of office routine and accounting or bookkeeping and ability to work hard and intelligently are the principal essentials. A real opportunity for men of ambition with forceful personality. We thoroughly train our salesmen in the comptometer operation and salesmanship and pay a salary during training period. Answer by letter only, giving education and past experience. Mr. E. O'Brien, 850 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN to handle established line of gingham and white petticoats and bungalow aprons to retail stores of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; salary and commission will be paid to man with experience and reputation; applications in confidence. Room 720, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—The steady sale of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is caused by its intrinsic merit. Think it over. We can use a few forceful men of character and education for our Eastern territory. Must be at least 25 years of age and come well recommended. Leads and transportation furnished. All possible co-operation given. Drawing account against commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., fifth floor.

SALESMEN.—A high-grade proposition takes a high-grade man; we need several such to complete our sales force for local and territorial work; must be forceful and energetic, of good character, and furnish references; only men over 25 wanted; training, leads, and transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. S. A., 66 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade among manufacturers and jobbers for excellent line of laces will be given exclusive territory; unusual opportunity is offered for a successful future to the right man; state full particulars; new with full particulars, giving extent of experience and section covered; commission. Address Manufacturing Importers, T. S., J 38 Times.

SALESMEN FOR THE CUTTING-UP TRADE, LARGE WHOLESALE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS A FOLLOWING; SALARY AND COMMISSION; BIG CHANCE FOR RIGHT PARTY. J 33 TIMES.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Manufacturing popular-priced ladies' handbags and pocketbooks, we are looking for a man acquainted with department stores, Middle West; salary and commission. Address G. B., 219 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, wanted in the office of a large hardware concern, a young man eventually to fit himself to become an active correspondent; salary to $18 a week to start. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience to L. E. B., Post Office Box 6, Station S, New York City.

SPECIAL EDITION.—Experienced man to plan and execute timely number for large weekly, seventy-five miles from New York. Call at 33 West 51st St., Friday, between 4 and 5.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted, hotel; restaurant trade; successful new invention; no competition; New York market established; ready to open entire country; commission basis; references. F 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desirable secretarial opening for American citizen; state age, salary, and references. Apply Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

require experienced Elevator Operators

of neat appearance.

Wages $16.

Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance,

6th Av., and 42d St.

STOCK SALESMEN, brokers, to place limited amount of stock for producing oil and refining company showing very flattering earnings; headed by prominent Philadelphia bankers; commission basis. Durell Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St., New York.

STOCK SALESMAN (to sell $50,000 stock on commission basis) for an excellent speculative proposition to own clientele or list which will be furnished. Address, giving full particulars and references, E. J. Guensel, Hotel Bristol, New York.

TOOLMAKERS.

49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years' experience and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location New York City. Address P 282 Times Downtown.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT in large corporation wanted to work on books and make up checks; salary $15 per week; must be competent and furnish best of references. P 280 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER WANTED.

Better Class Women's Apparel Shop in Live Town 54st of New York Desires to Engage A Window Dresser. One who can make himself useful in other Capacities. Must have Experience and A1 Credentials.

YOUNG MAN.—MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH AMMONIA FITTINGS AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE PARTS; TO ACT AS CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER; ESSENTIAL TO HAVE TOWN CONTRACTS; WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH BOND; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS W. A. P., BOX O 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, wanted by domestic embroidery house with some experience in the line who is capable of taking charge of shipping department and make himself generally useful; good opportunity for the right party. Friedman & Rabinowitz, 172 5th Av.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, used to figures, for accounting department of fire insurance company; must write neat hand and have good education; give full particulars, stating age, experience, and salary desired. W 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good education wanted, (high school preferred,) living with parents, for importer's office; previous business experience not necessary; $9 per week to start; early encouragement. Office, W 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious, as office assistant; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $9. J 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office of trade journal, with experience in wrapping and mailing; give full particulars and salary expected, "Steady," Box 654, Post Office, New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office duties in a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address, giving age, experience, and compensation expected, W 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work; knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position offering good future; state salary desired. W 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted, as messengers and junior clerks, in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; state salary expected. J 31 Times.

YOUNG MEN, (14 to 17,)—Light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling. 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. O 395 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. 1,000 East 177th St. & Av. 205 West 57th St.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for medical superintendent of the Sea View Hospital will be received until 4 P. M. on Dec. 5. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 3; experience, 4; oral, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be not less than 25 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The pay is $2,100 a year, with maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 5 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant herdsman, for men. A vacancy in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty at Dubois, Ohio, will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary ranges from $720 to $1,200 a year. The duties will be to keep a record of the flock of sheep and to assist the superintendent of the station in looking after the feeding, lambing, shearing, &c., of the flock. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, education, training, and experience. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

MANAGER EXPORT DEPARTMENT—YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, EXPERIENCED. MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY; SALARY, $1,500 PER ANNUM.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—HIGH-GRADE MAN, AMERICAN; ABLE TO READ AND WRITE ITALIAN AND FRENCH; WILLING TO TRAVEL; SALARY, $2,000 PER ANNUM.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

ACCOUNTANT, $3,000; Shipping Manager, $2,000; Assistant Purchasing Agent, $1,500; Assistant Executive Bookkeeping Experience, $1,600; Junior Accountants, (3,) $1,200-$1,200; Bookkeepers, (3,) $1,300-$1,500.

Many good opportunities for Stenographers and Assistant Bookkeepers; also 11 Clerks, with or without experience.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. LARGE MACHINE MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE.

Located in New England; water and rail facilities near by; good labor conditions; equipped with approximately 200 MODERN MACHINE TOOLS, consisting of large PLANERS, LATHES, MILLERS, RADIAL DRILLS, BORING MILLS, (horizontal and vertical,) making it a well-balanced plant, suitable for the manufacturing of STEAM ENGINES, OIL ENGINES, MOTOR TRUCK and AEROPLANE ENGINES, MACHINE TOOLS, GUN MOUNTS, &c. Can be bought as a going concern, or will be sold for DELIVERY. Principals only will be considered. Address W 287 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

We are about to market a practical business specially protected by Patent Rights, and for which we have already received a volume of business. We seek a minimum capital of $35,000 to be invested in this business, which will buy a half interest. The investor need not give his entire time to this work unless he so desires. Box No. J 306 Times Downtown.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silverware; mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $20. Address K, Box 86, Station F, New York.

Opportunity, young man, business experience, knowledge hardware, and some capital, as assistant manager and buyer; give full particulars. "Business," 188 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

A large, well-known ribbon manufacturing concern, covering United States with six men, is open for some kindred side line. H. H., 214 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity to take over active custom shirt business; owner is obliged to make quick disposition. F 34 Times.

Stock control large industrial corporation owning two first plants; also some cash; will trade. J 388 Times Downtown.

Thorough business man, capitalist, wants retail or manufacturing interest; references. F 38 Times.

Modern sewing plant at your service; ready to make any military article requiring sewing. J 26 Times.

Machinery and equipment established shirt plant for sale or lease. F 33 Times.

Business Notices.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT MANUFACTURER'S AGENT WANTS OTHER LINES; CAN CARRY ACCOUNTS IN A PROTECTED TERRITORY; DO NOT ANSWER UNLESS YOU HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION. WRITE JOHN I. O'BRIEN, 339 2D AV., PITTSBURGH, PENN.

MANUFACTURER, WITH 90 MACHINES, IS OPEN FOR ANY KIND OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING WORK. P 121 TIMES.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES AT LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. AT THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 8514.

FURS.—Beautiful caracul coat with skunk collar and cuffs, $55; genuine ruby coat, $125; few bargains in good fur sets, $5, $10, $15, and up; men's fur-lined coats in all grades, $25 and up; remodeling and repairing; money refunded if not satisfactory. A. Kursten, 28 East 8th St., cor. University Place.

We have complete office and showroom fixtures suitable for ready-to-wear manufacturers, also a number of 44-13 machines; will dispose at a very low price. Address K. L., 274 Times Downtown.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 20 to 35 West 32d St., near 5 way.

Big bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 462 Broadway.

Addressing machine; Belknap Model 3; operates electrically; perfect; low price; cabinet and trays included. The Simon Costume and Dress Company, 44 East 32d St.

Royal Bokhara rug, 7x10, perfect condition, $800; big bargain. Murray Hill 4394.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, for cash; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 3 months, $15; non-visibles. 3 months, $17.50; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Any reasonable offer will be entertained for well matched team of short-tailed roans; doctor's brougham and harness included. Can be seen any day before 1 P. M. at Mutual Stables, 103 West 53d St.

STABLE, COMPLETE; SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PARTIES HAVING SADDLE HORSES KEPT ON FIRST FLOOR; LIGHT, AIRY STABLE; OPEN INSPECTION; CONVENIENT PARK, RIVER, DRIVE. CUSHMAN STABLE, 348 WEST 59TH ST.

The Civil Service.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Valby, 1st Lt. J. P., to home.

Cone, 1st Lt. E. E., and Henderson, 1st Lt. R. C., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Lamson, Capt. C. A., to Camp Mills.

Taggart, 1st Lt. J. A., to home.

Thompson, 1st Lt. J. S., hon. discharged.

Kanavel, Capt. A. B., will report to Surg. Gen.

Lawrence, 1st Lt. W. A., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to army General Hosp. No. 1.

House, Capt. M. S., to home.

Ashley, 1st Lt. C. W., to Tenafly Ice Plant Co. No. 301.

Atkin, 1st Lt. G. R., to home.

McBride, Capt. A. F., to Camp Dix.

Tucker, 1st Lt. O., to Cleveland for inst., then to Camp Pike.

Marshall, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley.

McDonald, 1st Lt. C. D., to Ft. McPherson.

Hohman, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Sheridan.

Hott, 1st Lt. R. R., to Camp Gordon.

Clark, Capt. W. R. P.; Parks, Capt. J. A.; Whitney, Capt. J. S., and Holt, 1st Lt. H. A., to West. Dept., San Francisco, to examine troops for tuberculosis.

Weeks, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Dodge.

Steel, Capt. H. F., to Walter Reed Hosp. as tuberculosis inst.

Poynor, 1st Lt. E. E., and Rosenthal, 1st Lt. N., to Camp Johnston.

Soash, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Kearny.

Young, 1st Lt. E. Y., to Camp MacArthur.

Sokel, 1st Lt. L. J., to Ft. San Houston.

Braden, 1st Lt. A. V., to Ft. Riley, with Evacuation Hosp. No. 7.

Groover, 1st Lt. G. L., to Camp Greenleaf with Evacuation Hosp. No. 6.

Adkin, 1st Lt. G. R., hon. discharged.

Antrobus, 1st Lt. ——, name changed to Antell, 1st Lt. ——, by decree of City Court of New York City.

Following to St. Mary's Hosp. for inst., then to places specified:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kelly, T. B., Camp Beauregard.
Parker, P. M., Camp Hancock.
Meng, W. W., Camp McClellan.
Smith, H. G., Camp Sheridan.
Shafer, M. F., Camp Lee.
Bentley, N. Ft. Snelling.
Simmons, R. H., Camp Sevier.
Highsmith, L. B., Ft. Sheridan.
Soper, L. D., Camp Shelby.
Rees, N. B., Camp Greene.
Vega, J. J., Camp Gordon.
Shapiro, N. M., Camp Wheeler.
Walder, F. A., Camp Logan.
Gorden, P., Camp Taylor.
Guthrie, G. C., Camp Grant.
Pia, R. O., Camp Dodge.
Kelly, R. M., Camp Sherman.

Cogswell, Maj. W., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept.

Boker, 1st Lt. H., to Springfield Armory.

Needham, 1st Lt. W. S., and Mayberry, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Taylor, as members of tuberculosis board.

Kohlman, 1st Lt. S. H., hon. discharged.

Hahn, Capt. M.; Cotten, 1st Lt. L. D., and McLean, 1st Lt. C. G., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Roots.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Watson, Capt. A. B., to Camp Johnston, as instructor in motor cycle repair.

Herrmann, Capt. M., C., to Chicago, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, re Qm.C., then to his station.

Davis, Maj. E., Athens, Ga., on official business, then to his station.

Hartwell, Capt. G. E., to Camp Taylor.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Frakes, 1st Lt. J., Av.Sec., to school of military aeronautics, Champaign, Ill.

De Lisle, 1st Lt. H., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Deems, Capt. ——, to Camp Sherman, to organize the 317th Field Sig. Bn.

Smith, Capt. E. A., Av.Sec., and Vincent, 1st Lt. C. R., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Field Artillery.

Johnson, Capt. A. W., to Camp Travis.

Johnson, 2d Lt. J. M., 19th, to Camp Funston, as aid on staff of Brig.Gen. F. L. Winn.

Rumbough, Maj. J., previous orders amended to read Rumbough, Maj. J. W.

Devers, Maj. J. L., 9th, and Thorp, Maj. F., Jr., 11th, to school of fire at Ft. Sill as instructors.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

Guise, Maj. H. B.

CAPTAINS.

Knecht, C. J. | Thornwell, E. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Byers, J. J. | Tolsaaus, C. B.
Bubb, J. B. | Kenney, G. D.
Olson, G. | Williams, H. J.
Jones, J. P. | Gould, S. S., Jr.
Barron, H.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Chapin, M. S. | Knowles, J. J.
Howard, C. A. | Leech, C. E.

Armes, 1st Lt. R. J., to Watervliet Arsenal.

Hobart, 1st Lt. H. P., will report to Chief, Insp. sec. gun div., at N. Y. C.

Crocker, 1st Lt. A. L., to Dover for duty at Picatinny Arsenal.

Cavalry.

Following temporarily promoted to be Colonels:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Caldwell, F. M. | Hornbrook, J. L.
Clark, W. F. | Jones, S. G.
Rowell, M. W. | Fleming, L. J.
Meyer, G. B. | Symmonds, C. J.
Penton, S. W. | Anderson, E. D.
White, G. P. | Scherer, L. C.
Fleming, R. J. | Winans, E. B.
Johnston, W. T. | Howard, H. P.
Lindsley, E. | Glasgow, W. J.
Armstrong, F. S.

Following temporarily promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels:

MAJORS.

Miller, A. M. | Reaney, R. J.
Williard, H. G. | Harrington, L. W. F.
Bell, G. T. | Martin, C. F.
Dallam, S. F. | Grant, W. S.
Kennington, A. E. | Mumma, M. C.
Powers, R. B. | Benjamin, J. A.
Evert, H. A. | Arnold, F. T.
Byrne, C. | Valentine, W. S.
Wade, J. P. | Roberts, T. A.
Lott, A. G. | McCoy, J. D.
Kelley, W. Jr. | Heidt, G. V.
Orton, A. H. | Parker, H. W.
Pope, F. H. | McCoach, W.
Murphy, P. A. | Holcomb, F. P.
Munro, J. N. | Van Voorhis, D.
Harper, A. B. | Casteel, D. T. S.
Slimmer, E. A. | Lowell, E.
Henry, G. V. | Lewis, J. H.
Farmer, C. C. Jr. | Heaton, W. G.
McGinnis, A. N. | Burroughs, J. M.
Winters, W. H. | Nolen, C.
Pearson, S. B. | Kendrick, W. J.
King, A. A. | Fair, J. S.
Gaujot, J. E. | Coleman, S.
McAndrews, J. R. | Esser, J. F.
Case, F. L. | Morris, W. V.
Cootes, H. N. | Wesson, C. M.
Deibert, E. | Amos, F. P.
Cullen, D. | Gleaves, S. D.
Glenty, D. H.
Bowman, G. T.

Following temporarily promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Baer, J. A. | McLean, A. F.
Morris, W. V. | Kobes, F. B.
Wesson, C. M. | Davis, N. H.
Amos, F. P. | Aleshire, O. C.
Goethe, J. | Shnyder, F. E.
Comly, G. B. | Mars, J. A.
Thomas, R. M. | Rodney, D. R.
Davidson, A. H. | Johnson, H. S.
Biddle, D. H. | Winfree, A. A.
Winterburn, G. W. | Austin, W. A.
Moffet, W. P. | West, E. S.
Cornell, W. A. | Philips, A. E.
Shelley, J. E. | Culver, C.
Bayer, E. S. | Wells, E. C.
Wagner, J. A. | Lahn, F. P.
Wells, W. S. | Pearson, J. A.
Reed, W. O. | Graham, A. M.
Thomas, C. O., Jr. | Hathaway, C. E.
Cook, S. W. | Cook, S. W.
Mann, H. E. | Mann, H. E.
Davis, F. E. | Davis, F. E.
Mitchell, H. E. | Mitchell, H. E.
Sheridan, P. H. | Coughlan, T. M.
Johnson, H. B. | Deitrick, L. L.
Mueller, A. H. | Bowie, H.
Lear, B., Jr. | Dilworth, H. S.
Martin, C. F. | Spring, J. H., Jr.
Grant, W. S. | Telford, C.
Mumma, M. C. | Laurson, E. P.
Benjamin, J. A. | Van Natta, T. F., Jr.
Dixon, V. D. | Montgomery, J. C.
Harvey, C. G. | Milton, A. M.
Rodney, G. B. | Boyd, C.
Bach, C. A. | Engel, E.
Godson, W. F. H. | King, H. L.
Forster, W. | Goodwin, W., Jr.
Cemmilsake, A. F. | Dickson, R. C.
Odem, G. J. | Koch, S.
Calvert, E. | Carter, W.

ASKS VOICE FOR BELGIUM.

La Fontaine Says Country Should Have Part in Allied Conference.

Henri La Fontaine, a Belgian Senator, recipient of the Nobel Prize and Professor of International Law at the University of Brussels, made a plea yesterday for the representation and consideration of small nations in the allied conference in Paris next week.

"Only the big powers, such as Russia, Great Britain, France, and the United States will be represented," he said. "No one of the smaller States which have vital interests at stake will have a part. Despite the fact that Belgium is the fifth nation in economic importance and commercially, the biggest nation per capita, it will not be represented. This is a dangerous condition to have smaller nations so discriminated against, and I have asked my Government to protest against its no-representation.

"Equality of States is a doctrine of great importance. You here in America should defend that principle of equality, because it lies at the basis of your Government, for instance, in State representation of Senators."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will party who took box of furs from auto at 34th St. and Madison Av., Thursday, Nov. 22, between 4 and 5 P. M., get in communication with chauffeur? Will pay liberal reward for return of same and positively no questions asked. Chauffeur, care of 34th St. Garage, 157 East 34th St.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—A sable collar, Tuesday afternoon, between 4 and 4:30 o'clock, either in Madison Av. car from 43d to 32d St. and 4th Av., or walking from 32d St., on 4th Av., to 50th St., to Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Return to I. L., 43 8th Av.

LOST.—Ring, large pearl, platinum filigree, with diamonds, in subway entrance to Wanamaker's basement, Tuesday morning. Finder will be rewarded, no questions asked. George Walther, 484 6th Av. Mad. Sq. 1353.

LOST.—Black Mark Cross purse, containing roll of bills and alligator change purse, on Riverside Drive, between 119th and 116th Sts., or on 116th St., between Riverside and Broadway; reward. X 315 Times Annex.

LOST—A gold circle pin, with crown in centre, Tuesday, Nov. 20, between 6:30 and 7, at Grand Central or subway to 72d St.; valued association; reward. P 115 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday night, suitcase, stenciled R. B. Y., containing clothing, &c., probably fell off taxi on Amsterdam Av., between 75th and 115th Sts. Reward if notified. Rector 9289, Extension 55.

LOST.—Small gold filigree pin, set with pearls and sapphires, in taxi, between Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, Nov. 21; suitable reward if returned to X 340 Times Annex.

LOST.—Monday noon, on West End Av., between 72d and 57th Sts., large brown leather bag, containing letters, of value to owner only. Reward if returned to L. G. Schroeder, 308 West 72d.

LOST.—On West End Subway train Monday morning, Goertz Tenax camera, 10x15 centimeters; liberal reward. Thomas F. Clark, Manager, Photo News Dept., Western Newspaper Union.

LOST.—Morning of Nov. 22, Lexington or 84th crosstown car, black handbag containing money, keys, letters, amethyst rosary beads; suitable reward. Gladstone, 975 Lexington Av.

LOST.—A sum of money, nearly $200, in a roll with rubber band around it, on last Saturday, either in Ritz Restaurant or in taxi; reward. Room 910, Hotel Netherland.

LOST—Passbook 2,333, Hudson Trust Co., (Provident Dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., New York City; payment has been stopped on same. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bunch keys, chain attached, probably 9th Av. elevated, between 72d and Wall St.; reward. Return 128 Broadway, Room 802. Cortlandt 3391.

LOST.—Reward for return of mink muff lost on Putnam Av. car Saturday, 3 P. M.; no questions. Mrs. E. Dickman, 942 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—POCKETBOOK, containing enameled watch and pin, "A. L. M."; Bronx, West Chester 150th; reward. I. K. LUSTER, 1208 West 143d.

LOST.—Large envelope bearing name R. T. Badgley, containing papers, no value to any one else. Reward if returned to Room 1408, 110 West 40th St.

LOST.—A kolinsky stole, in the vicinity of 20th St., on Tuesday morning; reward. Mrs. Emott Buel, Interior Decorator, 20 East 40th St., City.

LOST.—Brown fox neckpiece, in New Rochelle, last Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to C. H. Tate, 8 West 40th St., 19th floor.

LOST.—Nose glasses in black case, near or on Broadway car, Monday night, Gaiety Theatre; reward offered. Phone Schuyler 7005.

LOST.—In New York City, shopping district, bow-knot lavalliere; reward. J. E. Caldwell & Co., Juniper and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST.—Monday evening, Grand Central Palace, 5th floor, gold watch and chain, monogramed "K. A. H.," closed face; liberal reward.

LOST—Muff, squirrel fur, dyed brown, in taxi, Grand Central, Tuesday. Return R. F. Cutting, 32 Nassau St.; reward $15.

LOST—Wednesday, Fifth Avenue National Bank-23d St. subway, nurse's pin; reward. H. B. Butcher, 257 West 100th.

LOST.—Diamond link bracelet, Justine Johnstone's Club or Joan Sawyer's. Communicate Columbus 5788 for reward.

LOST.—Lady's gold Waltham bracelet watch, open face, monogram back; reward to finder. Sixth floor, 9 East 37th St.

LOST.—Diamond cuff link, initials "E. H. M."; exceptional reward. Mendel, 428 West 120th St.

LOST.—A sealskin collar, Booth Theatre, Nov. 21. Liberal reward. Watson, H. O., Plaza Hotel.

LOST.—Beaver muff, Tuesday evening, at about 10 o'clock, in taxi, taken from Cafe Lafayette. Phone Circle 923. Reward.

LOST.—Shoe, green wrapping, near Hippodrome. Return to Masrays, 134 East 57th.

LOST—Diamond ring, 59th-62d, Central Park West, Thursday; reward. E. B., Col. 1952.

LOST.—Nov. 11, $176, in envelope, name Sarah on envelope; reward. P 123 Times.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst pin; 30th, 44th, 6th Av.; keepsake; reward. J 13 Times.

LOST.—Pearl bar pin, 97th-101st Sts.; liberal reward. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

REWARD of $100 for return of Hudson seal coat or kolinsky scarf; $25 for clue leading to recovery of above; these articles were taken from 179 Madison Av. Oct. 22; owner no desire to arrest; merely requests return of furs. Phone Cortlandt 5546 or Murray Hill 5938.

REWARD.—Blue enamel box set with seed, Wednesday night, 64th St., Metropolitan, Warrington Apts., 161 Madison Av.

REWARD.—Ladies' Waltham watch, leather case; initials "E. W." Wurzburger, telephone Schuyler 6104.

REWARD for stereoscopic camera, lost Thursday. Return to Reid, 35 West 50th St.

REWARD.—Brown sable muff, 80th to 85th, Amsterdam Av. Shipley, 212 West 85th.

SUITABLE REWARD, no questions asked, for two grips filled with button samples, missing from automobile, corner 25th St., Broadway. Rothschild Bros. & Co., 1,115 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.

Return gold mesh bag, sapphire clasp; lost in vicinity of Elizabeth, N. J., on or about Nov. 8, 1917; no questions asked. Notify A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. City.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's wedding ring, on 5th Av., near 34th St.; owner may have same by properly identifying. E. C., 1,364 Broadway.

FOUND.—Small purse containing money on Putnam Av. car, Brooklyn. 300 Blake Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Female Pekingese, answers to name of Wiggle, Nov. 21, evening, about 9:30. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to D. G. Reid, 907 5th Av., corner 73d St.

LOST.—Saturday, Central Park, a fox terrier, answers to name of Peter; reward. Young, Riverside 9249, 12 to 5.

LOST.—MALE FRENCH BULL. Owner's name in the collar; LIBERAL REWARD. J 27 Times.

LOST.—Small green parrot; reward to finder. H. Birth, 3,679 Broadway.

MORE THAN 10,000 IN NEW STATE GUARD

Sherrill Announces Completion of Organization to Take Place of Units Now Federalized.

PLANS FOR MOBILIZATION

Will Be Quickly Gathered at Rail and Water Routes in Emergency —5,000 of Home Defense League.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Announcement was made tonight by Adjt. Gen. Sherrill of the completion of the organization of the New York Guard, which succeeds the State National Guard now in the Federal service. The total strength of the organization is more than the required 10,000. The Home Defense units of the State contributed more than 5,000 men. These are highly praised by the Adjutant General for their patriotism and co-operation.

The Adjutant General also announced a number of appointments, including Colonel F. De Forest Kemp of Troy, formerly in command of the Second Regiment, to be Brigadier General of the Third Brigade; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of New York to continue in command of the First Brigade, with headquarters in the Seventy-first Armory, New York City, and Brig. Gen. Louis L. Babcock of Buffalo, to continue in command of the Second Brigade, with headquarters in Buffalo.

The plan outlined by Adjt. Gen. Sherrill in his official orders is most comprehensive, and makes ample provision for the safeguarding of the State for any emergency that may arise out of the war. The reorganization was consummated with the idea of grouping units and commanders, so that all can be mobilized quickly along rail and water routes, and at the same time adequately guard the State, said a statement by the Adjutant General.

The units making up the 1st, or Greater New York, Brigade are: 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, Major James C. Fox, commanding; 22d Regiment Engineers, Colonel Harry N. Treadwell; Squadron A, Cavalry, Major L. G. Reed; Squadron C, Cavalry, Major Cornelius S. De Bevoise; 1st Field Artillery, Major Prentice Strong; 2d Field Artillery, Major Henry H. Royce; 8th Coast Artillery Corps, Major Sylvanus G. Teets; 9th Coast Artillery Corps, Colonel John R. Delafield; 13th Coast Artillery Corps, Major Clarence W. Smith; 7th Regiment Infantry, Colonel De Witt C. Falls; 12th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Thomas Denny; 14th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin; 15th Battalion Infantry, Major Vertner W. Tand: 23d Regiment Infantry, Colonel James Robb: 40th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Barthman; 69th Regiment Infantry, Colonel John J. Phelan; 71st Regiment Infantry, Colonel James H. Wells.

The 2d Brigade units are: 3d Regiment Infantry, Colonel Howard K. Brown, headquarters Syracuse; 4th Regiment Infantry, Colonel E. E. Powell, headquarters Binghamton; 74th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Newton F. Turgeon, headquarters Buffalo; 3d Field Artillery, Major Henry W. Brendel, headquarters Buffalo; Squadron B, Cavalry, Major William C. Barry, headquarters Rochester.

The composition of the 3d Brigade is: 1st Regiment Infantry, Colonel John Rose, headquarters Newburg; 2d Regiment Infantry Colonel William P. Dauchy, headquarters Troy; 5th Battalion Infantry, Major Walter H. Cluett, headquarters Saranac Lake; 10th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Charles E. Walsh, headquarters Albany; Squadron D, Cavalry, Major Maurice S. Damon, headquarters Albany.

In addition to the foregoing, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Field Hospitals and 3d Ambulance Company will be attached to the 1st Brigade; the 1st, 2d, and 4th Ambulance Companies, located respectively at Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse, will be attached to the 2d Brigade and the 2d Field Hospital of Albany will be part of the 3d Brigade.

DRAWS UP STAMP TAX RULES

Untermyer Aiding Roper in Administering Tariffs on Exchange Sales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Regulations to govern the administration of war stamp taxes on bonds, notes, exchange sales, and other documents by the Internal Revenue Bureau, were drawn today under the supervision of Samuel Untermyer, acting as adviser to Commissioner Roper, and will be announced about the middle of next week. The stamp taxes go into effect one week from Saturday, Dec. 1.

Mr. Untermyer conferred today with the Committee of Representatives of Stock, Grain, Produce and Cotton Exchanges which was called to Washington by Commissioner Roper to cooperate in framing the regulations, and a number of modifications suggested by the Exchange men to simplify the administration and reduce the number of transactions subject to tax will be considered by the Commissioner before the rules are finally approved.

One of the most difficult questions under consideration is the taxation on future dealings. Exchange men insist that transactions made to carry out terms of previous agreements in future dealings should not be taxed, while the Internal Revenue Bureau is said to hold that both transactions are taxable. Similar questions have arisen for produce exchanges, commission men urging that only sales resulting in actual deliveries of goods be taxed.

GUN COURSE AT PRINCETON.

Naval Officer Will Give Instruction in Ordnance Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—A course in naval ordnance and gunnery is to be offered at Princeton for those students who are planning to take examinations for commissions in the navy. President Hibben has just been informed that a naval officer will be detailed here to conduct the course. It will probably be open to those men who have been studying navigation all Fall.

During the Christmas vacation the students in navigation will take a trip to Key West during which they will get practical instruction. It is said that a man who passes the Princeton course in navigation can easily pass an examination for a pilot's license.

A report made public at the university today shows that 2,103 of the graduates and undergraduates are now in some branch of the nation's service. Of this number 970 men, or over 45 per cent., are in the army, while 364 are enrolled in the medical ambulance corps. The navy has 250 Princeton men in it, while 146 are in the aviation corps.

BOGUS CANVASSER AT WORK.

Solicits Subscriptions for Mid-Week Pictorial—Police Looking for Him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received complaints from many parts of the country saying that persons had subscribed to The Mid-Week Pictorial at the solicitation of one C. Bibbs and had not received the publication. They said that they had paid 48 cents for a year's subscription to the magazine. THE TIMES has no such agent as C. Bibbs and there is no such subscription price as 48 cents for The Mid-Week Pictorial. The subscription price is $5 a year.

There have come to THE TIMES a number of receipts signed by "C. Bibbs," acknowledging receipt of 48 cents for a "full" subscription to The Mid-Week Pictorial. At the bottom of the receipt the "subscriber" is advised to wait forty days before making complaint if the magazine is not received. Some of the receipts bear the heading "The New York Publishing Company" and others "The Chicago Promotion Company." In neither case is a street address given. There is no such concern in this city as "The New York Publishing Company."

The complaints show that Bibbs has operated in the last four months in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Western States, and in the last few weeks in Albany, Troy, Buffalo, and other New York cities.

The police of several cities, including New York, have been asked by THE TIMES to arrest C. Bibbs.

EXPLOSION BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Steinway Tunnel and 42d St. Surface Lines Damaged by Wreck.

An explosion of gas in a sewer under Forty-second Street near the East River yesterday afternoon tore up several yards of street, smashed the windows in houses for blocks around, stopped traffic on the surface car lines from Second Avenue to the East River and also in the Steinway tunnel to Long Island City, and injured one woman so badly that she was taken to a hospital.

The explosion occurred just as the homeward-bound crowds were thronging the streets. Two cars were in the tunnel in Forty-second Street between First and Second Avenues when there was a thunderous roar. The cars rocked on their tracks as paving stones and débris flew through the air. Windows were broken in both cars, and in one Rose Snittow of 254 West Twenty-fifth Street was thrown to the floor and her knee-cap broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The paving was torn up between the car tracks at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, and for several hours the Forty-second Street crosstown line was diverted to another route. The explosion also broke the roof of the Steinway tunnel so that traffic was suspended till a wrecking crew cleared away the débris.

DENIES IMPUGNING LORD.

Magistrate Did Not Call Police Official a "Traffic Ignoramus."

Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides in the Traffic Court, denied yesterday that he either directly or indirectly referred to Second Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord, head of the Traffic Squad, as a "traffic ignoramus" at the Motor Truck Club of America dinner last Wednesday night.

"In a speech about the city's traffic situation I said that we ought to have specialists in all our public departments, and that in some cases we had not had specialists in the traffic department," said Magistrate House. "But I didn't mention Mr. Lord's name. Indeed, Mr. Lord has co-operated with me admirably in the work of the Traffic Court."

Mr. Lord said yesterday that he had tried to enforce the motor vehicle law against owners and drivers of motor trucks as well as he could.

"In attempting to enforce the motor vehicle act, I would like to have the approval of all classes, but the person to be most considered is the pedestrian, and, with that in view, I have issued my instructions. Magistrate House told me on the telephone that he was incorrectly quoted, and that he would write a disclaimer of the article."

FLIES 2,000 MILES, RAIDS CONSTANTINOPLE

British Airplane Makes a Successful Attack After a Record Flight.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Admiralty announces that a successful air attack in the vicinity of Constantinople has been carried out by a large British bombing airplane, which flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights. The stopping places include Lyons and Rome, and the total distance covered was nearly 2,000 miles.

The machine was actually in the air thirty-one hours. This is believed to be a world's record for a cross-country journey and for the weight carried. During some parts of the flight strong winds and heavy rain storms were experienced, and there was one stretch of 200 miles over a mountainous country where it would be impossible for any machine to land.

CLOSING ON JERUSALEM.

Fighting in Judea Hills Continues Successfully, Gen. Maurice Says.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—General Maurice announced today that the operations in Palestine, near Jerusalem, were continuing with complete success.

The British troops were still six miles distant from Jerusalem, fighting in the hills of Judea, he said, and it would be unwise to make any anticipatory statement regarding the fall of the city.

SIX months hence, the mushroom maker of Officers' Uniforms will have been brevetted General Nuisance and chased out of the Army. His fabrics are rubbish; his tailoring is "a lick and a promise" and his fit is a cartoon.

Right from the start, I have stood pat for Quality Materials and Quality Benchwork, which is what every Army Officer is going to come around to, once he's burned his fingers and his money on the other stuff.

Heavy-Weight O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $36.00
Melton Overcoat (cloth-faced buttonholes) to measure, $45.00
Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

Civilian Clothes $20 to $45 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS · 15 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.
ORIENTAL PEARLS
Selected from large importations and grouped to meet individual requirements.
Cartier
653 Fifth Ave.
at 52nd St.

Rector's
Broadway at 48th Street
"Known the World Over"
Sets the Standard of excellence in Food, Service and Entertainment.

Special--
Satin Stripe Handkerchiefs
69c
Box of ½ dozen
Friday and Saturday Only
Fine white Handkerchiefs with white satin stripe borders and corded effects.
These Handkerchiefs are a big war-time economy at this price. Remember Friday and Saturday only—Box of ½ dozen, 69c.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Army Officers' Uniforms

"To the Man of To-Day"
We Cash Liberty Bonds
Buy what you need
Clothing, Hats Shoes and Furnishings
Milton Weber, Inc.
7 WALL ST., COR. NEW ST.
Florsheim Shoes $6.85-7.85

Chicago Limited
Lackawanna Railroad
Leave New York 1 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Park Pl.
" " 32d St.
" " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 305 Fulton St.

Cranberries and Good Clothes

Cranberries suggest late Autumn days—pleasant, frosty days—especially Thanksgiving.

Their ruby sparkle is hint of holly berries and other holidays to come.

Cranberries for the inner man, good clothes for the outer man—both induce the feeling of well-being that should come with Thanksgiving.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats

Thousands of Suits—thousands of Overcoats. Four great Stores full.

Clothes that give you that "right for the day" feeling—"right for the evening," too.

Outdoor garments that are right for the weather, afoot or motoring—right for style,

There are Suits and Overcoats at $20—less than which Hart Schaffner & Marx all-wool quality is impossible.

No end of remarkable values at $25, $28 and $30; Suits range to $50—Overcoats hit the top at $85.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Hats
Just about now you're likely to be thinking of a new Hat. It's nice to change off from day to day from the one you have been wearing. No matter what your preference, there's a Stetson or Wallach Hat to meet your taste. Stetson Hats $4.50 and up; Wallach Hats $2 and $3.

Evening Clothes
Now is not too early to think about evening clothes for the "good times" you've promised yourself this Winter. For instance: Full Dress Coats begin at $32; Tuxedos to match, $30; Dress Trousers begin at $8; Cutaway Coats and Vests, $30 up.

Haberdashery
It's time, also, to think of such things as Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear and Neckties—Neckties particularly. We have just received in time for Thanksgiving a beautiful assortment of new neckwear, including many smart Regimental Stripes and handsome Oriental effects—at 65c.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122nd } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms

"Better Letters" and the Collapsible Mandrel

A dictating machine without a cylinder is like a gun that is not loaded. There must be a cylinder on the machine all the time so that you may dictate without waiting. Before the invention of the Edison Collapsible Mandrel, it was dangerous to leave a cylinder on the machine. Cylinders stick on a hard mandrel and sometimes break. The Collapsible Mandrel—an exclusive Edison feature—overcomes this danger and adds to the convenience of the

EDISON Dictating Machine

Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes

You must learn more about the Edison. Learn how it will double the productiveness of your office force. Learn how it will enable you to write more letters and "Better Letters." Learn how it will save your time and your stenographer's time and how it will reduce your correspondence cost one-half.

Phone Rector 3598
For a Demonstration

Try it out in your own office—on your own work. Let us show you the value of the Collapsible Mandrel and other exclusive Edison Features. Phone today sure.

EDWIN C. BARNES & BROS.

114 Liberty Street
New York.